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Agence France-Presse

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher pointing to the apartment building for U.S. personnel that was demolished by Tuesday's blast.

BOMB'S TOLL: 19 AMERICANS DEAD, HUNDREDS WOUNDED

Clinton Seeks Terrorism Focus At Summit of World Leaders

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Wednesday that he would try to push anti-terrorism measures to the top of the agenda of the Group of Seven summit meeting in Lyon following a bombing in Saudi Arabia that killed 19 Americans and wounded hundreds of other people.

"Let me be very clear," said Mr. Clinton, looking gray and drawn as he left for France. "We will not rest in our efforts to find who is responsible for this outrage, to pursue them and to punish them. Anyone who attacks one American attacks every American, and we protect and defend our own."

The president said that he had dispatched a team of 40 FBI forensic and explosives specialists to help Saudi investigators with their inquiry. The C-141 transport plane that carried the FBI team also brought an air force emergency medical team.

Mr. Clinton noted that no claim of responsibility for the attack had been made and added, "We do not know who is responsible yet."

Speculation has pointed to a group linked to a Nov. 13 bombing that killed five Americans and two Indians at a military-training center in Riyadh. The group, which fiercely opposes the Saudi royal family, had warned of vengeance if four Saudi citizens convicted of that bombing were executed. The four were beheaded May 31.

But Pentagon officials said there was no evidence yet that the latest blast was linked to the Riyadh group.

Mr. Clinton said the attack would not weaken American resolve to maintain a troop presence in Saudi Arabia, where hundreds of thousands of troops were based during the Gulf War in 1991 and about 5,000 remain.

In addition to the U.S. troop presence, more than 30,000 American civilians work in the kingdom, mainly in the petroleum, construction and banking businesses.

Bob Dole, the presumed Republican presidential candidate, offered his support to Mr. Clinton in responding to the bombing in a Dhahran suburb.

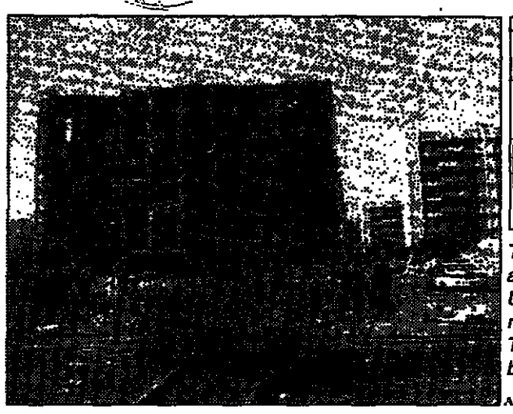
"An attack on any American is an attack on America," he said. "I would support whatever the administration has in mind."

In Congress, legislators prepared a resolution asserting the importance of a continued U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia, a close American ally for years. "Nobody is going to intimidate us," said Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota, the Senate minority leader.

King Fahd phoned Mr. Clinton to offer condolences.

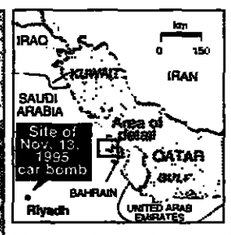
Mr. Clinton said Wednesday that he had no plans to visit the scene of the bombing, the King Abdul Aziz Air Base near Dhahran, on the Gulf coast, where some 2,900 Americans are stationed. But he noted that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher was visiting Dhahran. William S. Perry, the defense secretary, said

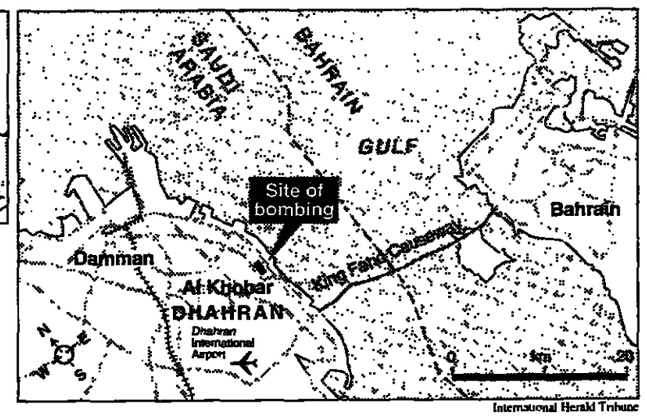
See TERROR, Page 9



AP

The wreckage of an apartment building at a U.S. military compound near Dhahran after Tuesday's terrorist bombing.





International Herald Tribune

U.S. Deals Stern Rebuff To Asia Regional Bank

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Two days of closed-door talks about funding for the Asian Development Bank have ended in a stalemate after the United States disclosed that it would slash its future contributions in half while demanding to keep a leading role in setting key policies of the bank, diplomats involved in the talks said Wednesday.

In tense meetings that concluded Tuesday with other donor countries, U.S. officials asked for understanding about Washington's politically charged budget battles at home. At the same time, the diplomats said, Washington threatened to walk away from the bank's Asian Development Fund if the fund continued failing to heed concerns about how it was operated.

"We came to the table with some clear messages," Ambassador Linda Tsao Yang, the chief U.S. representative to the bank, said in an interview. She endorsed the bank's current reforms and its management, but warned: "We may appear demanding, but the question everyone must consider is do we come back with any funds at all."

Washington has charted a clear collision course with other bank donors and aid recipients alike, diplomats said, while acting, by example, to downgrade the bank's ability to influence the agenda for economic development in the region.

The bank, established to act as a catalyst for economic change in Asia, is the main lender to the developing economies of the region. It loans billions of dollars each year on projects ranging from infrastructure to environmental improvement. The United States is the second-largest shareholder and donor, after Japan.

The standoff in the ADB also comes at a time when Washington's bare-knuckles approach to trade disputes in Asia is winning it few friends in the region and its European allies are urging it to do more to foster economic development in poorer countries.

"We were looking for the United States to be as forthcoming as possible," said one diplomat. "We might not like it very much, but now we know what they are thinking."

Asian Development Bank officials have argued that the bank needs increased funding to replenish its lending program for Asia's poorest countries. Through the Asian Development Fund, the bank makes

See BANK, Page 9

Home-Grown Militancy Leaves Saudis Stunned

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The devastating attack on a U.S. military housing complex has exacerbated fears of further violence by home-grown Islamic militants who have denounced their leaders as corrupt handmaidens of the West.

Pinched by lower oil prices, Saudi Arabia is grappling with a surge of Islamic militancy that has manifested itself in occasional protests, the emergence of vocal dissidents abroad and, last November, a bomb attack on a U.S. Army training mission in Riyadh that killed five Americans and two foreigners. Four young Saudi men were beheaded for that crime last month.

The truck bomb explosion Tuesday night, however, far surpassed the de-

NEWS ANALYSIS

structiveness of the November blast, killing at least 19 Americans, seriously wounding scores of others and triggering condemnation and alarm in Saudi Arabia and abroad.

"They're all expressing shock," Andrew Green, the British ambassador to Saudi Arabia, said in a telephone interview from Dhahran near the site of the blast. "It's very painful for them to have this kind of incident in Saudi Arabia at all. This is not the Saudi way."

In the West, the bombing is sure to fuel concerns about political stability in the kingdom, especially in light of uncertainty over the health of King Fahd, the head of state, who suffered a stroke last November and has transferred most of his duties to his younger half brother, Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz.

Despite the daring and destructiveness of the bombing Tuesday, there is no evidence that the militants pose an imminent threat to the regime, whose main security concerns have tended to focus on hostile neighbors like Iraq and Iran. Firmer oil prices over the last year or so have given the government some economic breathing room.

In an interview in Riyadh last month, a senior government official estimated that Saudi Arabia harbored no more than 300 hard-core militants.

Though terrorist violence is not un-

See BLAST, Page 9

American Concerns Overshadow Economic Agenda

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

LYON — President Bill Clinton's plan to urge his Group of Seven partners to focus on new ways of combating terrorism may transform what looked to be an economic summit meeting with an agenda of lackluster issues into a highly charged forum.

Although the original agenda is unlikely to be jettisoned, the issue of terrorism will almost certainly overshadow economic issues and will come up during the first premeeting bilateral talks here Thursday between Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan. Aides to Mr. Hashimoto said Wednesday that ter-

NEWS ANALYSIS

rorism was an issue that Tokyo wanted to raise anyway, along with foreign aid and the environment.

The summit meeting of the seven leading industrialized countries begins in this southern French city Thursday with a working dinner, and the attack on U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and the need to fight terrorism will probably dominate much of the evening, which was to have been devoted to Russia and China.

A year ago, at the G-7 leaders' meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, President Jacques Chirac of France forced his peers to focus on Bosnia during the opening dinner. It would be surprising if the leaders did not join together at the earliest possible moment to express solidarity with the United States and to endorse Mr. Clinton's 40-point package of new anti-terrorist measures. The American, in fact, had pushed the package a year ago at Halifax.

For Mr. Clinton, the issue of terrorism is not only a matter of national concern or anger. Given the U.S. presidential election this autumn, it is, inevitably, also a political opportunity to project an image of strengthened leadership for the media reporting back home.

For the Europeans, who arrive at Lyon already protesting U.S. legislation that would impose sanctions against foreign companies that do business with Cuba, Libya or Iran, the attack in Saudi

See SUMMIT, Page 9

Astra Fires Its U.S. Chief

Swedish Firm Cites Sexual-Abuse Charges

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Lars Bildman, longtime chief executive of the U.S. subsidiary of Astra AB, was dismissed Wednesday by the Swedish pharmaceutical giant amid charges of sexual harassment and misappropriating $2 million to pay for vacations and renovating his home.

Mr. Bildman has denied all accusations and said the sexual harassment charges came from disgruntled former employees. Meanwhile, his lawyer in Boston accused Astra of railroading a loyal employee.

Charges against Mr. Bildman of demanding sexual favors were made in a lawsuit filed May 30 by four male and two female former sales employees. They also accused executives at the company's U.S. headquarters in Westborough, Massachusetts, of coercing their silence.

Mr. Bildman, who had been suspended and relieved of his corporate duties in late April, was dismissed without compensation. A spokesman at the company's headquarters in Stockholm said Mr. Bildman's "style of leadership was considered unacceptable" and that he had gone to great lengths to cover up his activities, including the rental of a separate office.

In addition to Mr. Bildman, George Roadman, director of marketing and sales at Astra USA executive, was dismissed, and Edward Asrons, director of institutional business, resigned. In Sweden, Anders Lonner, a marketing executive accused by his superiors of failing to report what he knew about activities in the United States, resigned from the parent company.

Astra is the second major foreign multinational this year to be involved in a sexual harassment case. Mitsubishi Motor Manufacturing of America Inc. was sued under U.S. civil rights laws on April 9 by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which charged widespread harassment of female employees at the Japanese multinational's assembly plant in Normal, Illinois.

The commission has said that the number of sexual harassment com-

See ASTRA, Page 6

Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Martin Hayhow/Agence France-Presse

GERMANY BEATS ENGLAND — Stefan Kuntz of Germany scoring Wednesday at Euro 96. Germany prevailed in a 6-5 shootout. Page 20.

AGENDA

Seles Is Upset At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Monica Seles was defeated in a second-round match on Wednesday, cutting short her return to Wimbledon after a four-year absence.

The second-seeded Seles was upset by Slovakia's Katarina Studenikova, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

Seles was at Wimbledon for the first time since losing the 1992 final to Steffi Graf. (Page 20)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 36.57	Up 0.19%
5682.70	138.92

The Dollar

New York	Wed. close	previous close
DM	1.5269	1.5285
Pound	1.5405	1.5404
Yen	109.535	108.925
FF	5.1625	5.1785

PAGE TWO *Badminton Is the Game in Indonesia*

THE AMERICAS Page 3. *Dole Urges Faster NATO Growth*

ASIA Page 4. *Nuclear Policing Agency for Region?*

Opinion Pages 10, *Books* Page 4, *Crossword* Page 12, *Sports* Page 20.

At Embassy in Moscow, It's Kiss and Tell Time

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — "No sex, please, we're diplomats."

That was long the policy at the U.S. Embassy here during the grim years of the Cold War.

Liaisons with Russians, dangerous or otherwise, were definitely out.

That changed a year ago. Romancing Russians was suddenly approved, as long as embassy personnel reported a relationship — known delicately as a "contact" — to the embassy. Call it a kiss-and-tell policy.

But now the embassy wants to know more, and it wants to know sooner. In a policy directive issued to U.S. personnel at the embassy this month, the government spells out tightened rules on reporting about one's love life.

While in the past the policy applied only to a "continuing relationship or cohabitation," it now encompasses "any romantic and sexually intimate relationship."

In other words, diplomats were required to report only when things got serious. Now a hot date might have to be followed by a cool memo the morning after.

Actually, the rules say that relationships should be reported to the embassy security office "as soon as possible" after they start — no need for a memo pad on the night stand. Several embassy officials contacted Wednesday said the new guidelines were still unclear enough to leave flexibility for interpretation.

Take, for instance, a hypothetical rendezvous between an American diplomat named Jane and her Russian friend, Boris. Jane and Boris have a torrid Saturday night followed by a rollicking Sunday afternoon. When Jane shows up for work Monday morning, would she have to file a report on her wild weekend with Boris?

"I don't know," said an exasperated diplomat. "I guess it depends on whether the date stayed for breakfast on Monday morning."

See KISS, Page 6

An Asian Elite / **Olympic Hopefuls**

In Indonesia, the Name of the Game Is Badminton

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — Nobody knows precisely how many Indonesians were lining the streets of this huge, sprawling city when Susi Susanti and Alan Budi Kusuma came home in August 1992. Some estimates put the crowd at 500,000; others at more than a million.

But this much is certain: As Miss Susanti and Mr. Budi Kusuma stood in an open car with leis and Olympic gold medals around their necks and inched toward the national monument, they had a new appreciation for the power of the subtle game of badminton.

"On Sudirman, our main street, we could hardly move; it was jammed with people all shouting congratulations," Mr. Budi Kusuma remembered. "For five or six hours, we just kept going and going. It was like in Europe for the soccer championship or Brazil for the World Cup."

Indonesia, with about 190 million inhabitants, does not produce renowned athletes in major professional sports like soccer and basketball or in glamorous Olympic sports like gymnastics or track and field. But badminton, known here as *bulutangkis*, is a different matter. And when all of the players on its national team are swatting shuttlecocks at the country's training facility, it is the greatest collection of badminton talent under one roof on the planet.

There is Miss Susanti, the intensely competitive 25-year-old who is considered one of the finest female players in history. She has the muscular legs of a beach volleyball star and the flexibility of a ballerina (she lunges for drop shots by doing splits). There are Ricky Subagja and Rexy Mainaky, the reigning men's doubles world champions and Olympic favorites this summer. There are also Mr. Budi Kusuma, who happens to be Miss Susanti's fiancé, and Hariyanto Arbi, the baby-faced powerhouse who won the last men's world title, and three other men ranked in the top 10 in the world.

Nearly four years after Mr. Budi Kusuma and Miss Susanti won the first Olympic medals in the 50-year history of Indonesia, the welcoming throngs were missing on a trip to the training center in the southern Jakarta suburb of Cipayung. Instead, stray chickens and stray garbage lined the narrow unpaved streets that led into a large, landscaped compound with barbed wire on its high walls.

"You would never know this was here unless you were looking for it," Mr. Budi Kusuma said.

THE Indonesians chose this unlikely spot for the training center in November 1992 because they wanted more space and privacy than was available in congested central Jakarta.

"The players are better here," said Indra Gunawan, head coach of the Indonesian badminton team. "Before, they go to the movies or go out and maybe not concentrate. When it's far from the city, they do nothing but badminton."

Sunday, even in a largely Muslim nation, is the only day of rest for the approximately 80 elite players and 18 coaches who are based at the training center. When they are not competing in tournaments, the players train six days a week for as much as eight hours a day in an enormous hall that resembles a converted airplane hangar. They sleep in two air-conditioned dormitories — one for women and one for men — behind the training hall and eat in a cafeteria equipped with video games, giant-screen satellite television and a pool table. It is, in essence, a gilded cage. Players must train here if they wish to compete internationally for Indonesia and only a few players, usually those who are married, are permitted to live outside the compound.

"This is our home," said Miss Susanti, who comes from a small town in West Java and is one of the rare players not required to share a dormitory room. "I go back to see my parents only twice a year."

She does not express doubts about this arrangement, however.

"Badminton is the only sport right now that can bring Indonesia's name to the world," she said. "When Alan and I got gold medals in singles in Barcelona, the world knew Indonesia better. I am very proud about that."

Still, much of the world took virtually no notice. Badminton is a major sport throughout Southeast and East Asia. But, except for Denmark, the rest of the West has yet to wake up to the sport.

It has not always been so disconnected. The modern version of badminton is based on the Indian game of *poona*, which was refined and codified in England in the late 19th century. The sport got its name because it was a popular activity at the Duke of Beaufort's country seat: Badminton House.

Miss Susanti, like others in her sport, is optimistic that badminton's inclusion in the Olympics in 1992 will ultimately broaden its reach.

"After Atlanta, maybe America will know badminton better," she said.

But for America to know badminton better, it will have to get the opportunity to watch it on television, and that is certainly not part of NBC's master plan this summer. What viewers will miss is a remarkably fast and often spectacular indoor game that has little to do with the summer variant lazily played in backyards and loosely associated with straw boaters and unmuscular men.

"I always maintain that top-level badminton makes top tennis players look pretty wimpish," said the International Badminton Federation's executive director, David Shaw.

The Indonesians' rigorous training regimen includes an exercise called "shadow badminton" in which they go through the motions of their sport in a sand pit. "Our bodies are not as big as the Europeans," Mr. Budi Kusuma said, "so we have to be faster and stronger."

THE Indonesians' advantage is that their omnipresent national federation, known by its Indonesian abbreviation of PBSI, covers all their expenses and, with help from corporate sponsors, operates 37 regional training centers in this far-flung archipelago.

Talented youths are identified early by scouts, and the most promising end up in Cipayung in their late teens, although some, like Miss Susanti and the latest female phenom, Mia Audina, arrive as early as age 15. Rich and powerful clubs like Jaya Raya in Jakarta also recruit young players and pay stars like Miss Susanti handsomely to represent them.

Elite badminton is almost exclusively played in Java, which, with 110 million people, is easily the most populous of the country's 13,677 islands. The top players, including Miss Susanti and Mr. Budi Kusuma, are almost all ethnic Chinese, a minority group that has often faced discrimination in Indonesia but has considerable economic clout.

"If you ask me why, I'd say it's because badminton is a sport that not every family can afford to play," said Rudy Hartono, the greatest men's player in Indonesian history. "Playing outdoors costs little, but indoors can be expensive."

Badminton arrived here in the 1930s while Indonesia was still a Dutch colony, supposedly after Chinese traders brought the game to the island of Sumatra.

But the sport did not really take flight until 13 years after independence in 1958, when Ferry Sonneville and Tan Joe Hock led Indonesia to victory in the Thomas Cup, badminton's version of the Davis Cup. It was the first major international sporting success for the new country.

Indonesia would go on to produce many top players, the best being Mr. Hartono, who would win the prestigious All-England singles title a record eight times before he retired as a national hero in 1982.

After a long slump, during which the Chinese were dominant, the Indonesians came roaring back in the early 1990s under the energetic leadership of General Try Sutrisno, the former PBSI president and now Indonesia's vice president. General Sutrisno, with his powerful connections in a country dominated by the military, proved particularly adept at encouraging sponsorship.

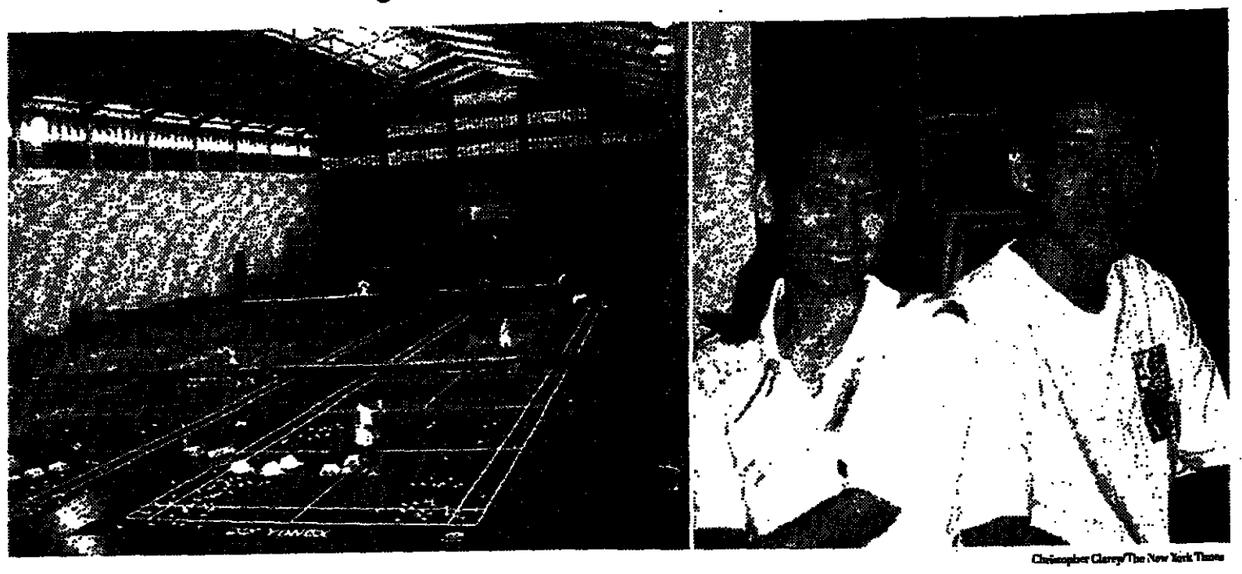
Miss Susanti and Mr. Budi Kusuma are among those who have benefited most. They each reportedly received more than $500,000 from sponsors and government sources for their Barcelona victories, a huge payday in a nation where the average income is less than $1,000.

But Indonesia's best still cannot approach the earnings of other top international athletes. Mr. Arbi, ranked No. 1 in the world in 1995, probably earned no more than $200,000 from all sources last year. That is less than tennis stars make in a week.

Will it remain so? Or will Asia's burgeoning affluence do for badminton in the 21st century what the West's affluence did for tennis in the 20th?

TOMORROW

The city of Brcko sits in a corridor linking the two main areas of Serb-held territory in Bosnia. If Brcko were to fall to the Muslim-Croat federation, the Serb republic would be split. Brcko's story is the story of Bosnia.



Christopher Clarey/The New York Times

Resembling an airplane hangar, the chief training center for Indonesia's elite badminton players is a bustling scene. Among those who live and play at the facility are, at right, the country's two winners of gold medals at the 1992 Olympic Games, Susi Susanti and Alan Budi Kusuma. They plan to be married after this summer's Games.

Agency Chief Admits Laxity On ValuJet Safety Issues

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the Federal Aviation Administration has conceded that his agency reacted too slowly to safety problems it discovered at ValuJet Airlines even before the crash in Florida on May 11 that killed all 110 people on board.

"We did learn some lessons," David R. Hinson, administrator of the FAA, said during a daylong congressional hearing on the safety issues raised by the ValuJet disaster. "It is apparent now that the extraordinarily rapid growth of this airline created problems that should have been more clearly recognized and dealt with sooner and more aggressively."

The crash has given rise to numerous suspicions and questions about the airline and FAA's effectiveness.

The questions at the hearing Tuesday included why the FAA did not ground ValuJet sooner, what led to the resignation of the agency's top safety official and whether the mission of the FAA to both promote and regulate aviation creates a conflict.

The ValuJet crash has become a kind of ink-blot test, affording many people involved in aviation safety an opportunity to see something in the accident and its aftermath reflecting their concerns.

In many cases, the concerns voiced Tuesday had little to do with what caused the crash, which by all appearances occurred as a result of dangerous oxygen generators improperly placed in the cargo hold of ValuJet Flight 592, leading to an explosive fire.

But that mistake was, in a broad sense, the result of a breakdown in policy and procedure between ValuJet and a subcontractor. Internal FAA documents show that the agency had long felt troubled by the airline, including its supervision of many maintenance contractors.

For this reason the crash and its aftermath — including the FAA's declaration after the crash that ValuJet was safe, only to change its mind last week and ground the airline — has weakened confidence in the aviation agency in particular and the airline industry in general.

The daylong hearing occasionally grew testy, with members of the House aviation subcommittee often receiving technical or drawn-out answers to direct questions, such as why the FAA did not shut down ValuJet sooner.

"I still don't understand," said Representative William O. Lipinski, Democrat of Illinois, after more than five hours of hearings. "It is my humble opinion that the evidence you had prior to the crash would have been sufficient to shut them down."

Mr. Hinson, along with the agency's top safety professional, Anthony J. Broderick Jr., said that ValuJet was considered to be in compliance with federal aviation regulations.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Mail and Tube Strikes in Britain

LONDON (AFP) — Postmen of the British Communication Workers Union will lay down their sacks in strike at noon Thursday, the same day that engineers on the London Underground will continue a 24-hour stoppage called for midnight Wednesday.

The national postal strike follows a stoppage last Friday by the union's 134,000 mail deliverers. The union is protesting over hours and working practices.

The train engineers, who are protesting over pay and working hours, plan to strike again on July 3, 8 and 16.

More European Flights Delayed

GENEVA (AP) — The number of delayed air flights in Europe soared this spring, and air traffic controls must be improved before the summer peak season, an international transport group official said Wednesday.

Pierre J. Jeanniot, director-general of the International Air Transport Association, told a meeting in Paris of the European Directors General of Civil Aviation that in March the percentage of delayed flights almost doubled compared to the same period in 1995 and that in April they increased by nearly 50 percent.

He urged European countries to adopt the concept of a single airspace in three to four years. This would allow coordination of all air traffic control centers to protect individual centers from being overloaded.

Dengue Fever Rising in Jakarta

JAKARTA (AFP) — Dengue fever killed 43 persons and infected 3,024 in Jakarta this year up to June 17, newspapers said Thursday.

The Jakarta Post quoted an official of the Health Ministry, Thomas Suroso, as saying that in the first 17 days of June alone, 15 persons died while 1,144 new cases of infection with the viral disease were recorded. It results in high fever and overall weakness for days.

He warned that the figure may rise until at least the end of the month because dengue cases usually peak during June and July, the height of the dry season.

Weasua, an airline based in Monrovia, said Wednesday that it would soon resume flights to the Liberian capital from Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. *(AFP)*

US Passport Holders heading for Singapore in July. 50% off at the stylish boutique hotel in Orchard Road, Singapore.

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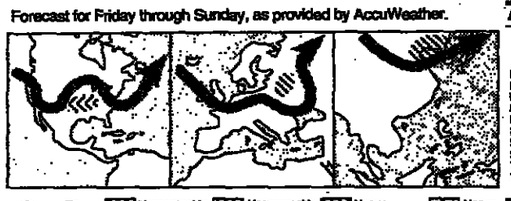
WEATHER

Europe

	Today High	Today Low W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	27/80	19/66 s	28/82	19/66 s
Amsterdam	19/66	12/53 pc	21/70	14/57 c
Ankara	33/91	18/61 s	26/82	10/50 s
Athens	29/84	19/64 s	28/79	19/64 pc
Barcelona	24/75	17/62 s	25/77	19/66 s
Belgrade	20/68	11/52 r	22/71	14/57 sh
Berlin	21/70	12/53 sh	24/75	13/55 s
Brussels	22/71	11/52 c	24/75	13/55 pc
Budapest	23/73	16/61 c	24/75	16/61 r
Copenhagen	21/70	11/52 c	23/73	12/53 pc
Costa Del Sol	28/82	21/70 s	29/84	22/71 pc
Dublin	21/70	12/53 c	18/64	11/52 c
Edinburgh	18/61	12/53 pc	15/59	11/52 sh
Florence	21/70	14/57 pc	25/77	17/62 pc
Frankfurt	22/71	14/57 sh	26/79	14/57 pc
Geneva	22/73	14/57 pc	23/73	13/55 c
Helsinki	17/62	10/50 c	18/64	11/52 pc
Istanbul	31/88	17/62 s	24/75	16/61 pc
Las Palmas	24/75	19/66 s	26/79	20/68 s
Lisbon	25/70	19/64 s	27/80	19/66 s
London	23/73	13/55 s	22/71	12/53 c
Madrid	29/84	15/59 s	32/89	16/64 s
Mallorca	25/73	17/62 s	26/79	21/70 s
Milan	24/75	16/61 pc	27/80	18/64 c
Moscow	23/73	15/59 sh	25/77	15/59 t
Munich	19/66	12/53 sh	23/73	13/55 pc
Nice	22/71	16/61 pc	25/77	18/64 s
Oslo	23/73	11/52 c	19/66	12/53 sh
Paris	23/73	16/61 sh	25/77	13/55 sh
Prague	20/68	12/53 sh	24/75	13/55 pc
Reykjavik	12/53	8/46 c	15/59	9/48 c
Rome	21/70	12/53 c	24/75	17/62 pc
St. Petersburg	18/64	9/48 sh	21/70	9/48 pc
Stockholm	18/64	12/53 sh	17/62	10/50 sh
Strasbourg	24/75	16/61 sh	28/82	14/57 pc
Tallinn	17/62	11/52 c	19/66	11/52 pc
Venice	23/73	18/64 pc	28/79	13/55 pc
Vienna	19/66	14/57 t	21/70	14/57 c
Warsaw	21/70	12/53 pc	21/70	11/52 sh
Zurich	22/71	14/57 sh	24/75	14/57 c
Oceania				
Auckland	15/59	8/46 c	14/57	8/46 pc
Sydney	18/64	10/50 c	18/64	11/52 pc

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
A heat wave will continue across the midsection of the nation Friday through Sunday. Highs will be in the 90s from Dallas to Kansas City and St. Louis. It will turn warmer this weekend from Boston to Washington D.C. Los Angeles will be pleasant with plenty of sunshine.

Europe
Rains, some locally heavy, will shift from southeast Europe into the Ukraine and southwest Russia late this week and into the coming weekend. London and Paris will be mild. There may be a few showers later Friday. Rome will have some sunshine and there may be a thunderstorm over the weekend.

Asia
Rain will fall across northeast China and parts of the Korean peninsula late this week. The rain may move into northern Japan over the weekend. Hong Kong will be hot and humid with a thundershower possible. Partly sunny in Osaka and Tokyo Friday; there may be a shower later in the weekend.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Abu Dhabi	39/100	27/80 s	37/99	27/80 s
Beirut	31/88	22/71 s	32/89	23/73 s
Cairo	39/100	21/70 s	39/100	23/71 s
Damascus	33/91	17/62 s	34/93	18/64 s
Jerusalem	29/84	18/64 s	30/86	19/66 s
Luxor	43/109	24/75 s	45/113	22/71 s
Riyadh	41/106	24/75 s	43/109	26/79 s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Algiers	24/75	17/62 s	27/80	21/70 c
Cape Town	20/68	8/46 s	24/75	12/53 s
Casablanca	27/80	18/64 pc	27/80	19/66 s
Harare	21/70	8/46 pc	24/75	11/52 c
Lagos	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	24/75 c
Nairobi	23/73	11/52 pc	21/70	11/52 pc
Tunis	23/73	13/55 pc	27/80	18/64 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Bangkok	32/89	25/79 sh	32/89	25/79 sh
Beijing	28/81	22/71 pc	34/93	21/70 pc
Hong Kong	30/86	28/79 pc	31/88	28/79 pc
Manila	32/91	24/75 c	34/93	23/73 pc
New Delhi	35/95	28/82 pc	39/97	27/80 t
Seoul	27/80	20/68 sh	27/80	19/66 sh
Shanghai	28/82	24/75 sh	29/84	24/75 sh
Singapore	32/89	23/71 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Taipei	32/89	24/75 sh	32/89	24/75 pc
Tokyo	26/79	18/64 pc	25/79	18/64 sh

Latin America

Buenos Aires	3/37	-2/29 sh	6/43	1/34 pc
Caracas	30/86	25/77 c	29/84	23/73 sh
Lima	18/64	16/61 pc	19/66	16/61 pc
Mexico City	25/77	13/55 t	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	21/70 sh
Santiago	4/39	-5/24 pc	11/52	2/35 pc

North America

Anchorage	14/57	8/46 r	17/62	8/46 pc
Atlanta	31/88	21/70 s	33/91	23/71 s
Boston	24/75	18/61 s	22/71	14/57 pc
Chicago	29/84	19/66 s	31/88	22/71 s
Dallas	34/93	24/75 pc	34/93	23/73 pc
Denver	28/82	15/59 t	30/86	13/55 t
Detroit	30/86	19/64 s	30/86	18/65 pc
Honolulu	32/89	25/73 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Houston	34/93	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Los Angeles	23/73	16/61 pc	28/82	16/61 s
Miami	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Minneapolis	32/89	22/71 s	31/88	21/70 s
Montreal	21/70	11/52 pc	23/73	9/48 t
Nassau	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	28/79	17/62 s	27/80	18/64 pc
Phoenix	39/100	23/73 pc	39/102	24/75 s
San Fran.	19/66	12/53 pc	22/71	13/55 s
Seattle	21/70	11/52 pc	22/71	11/52 pc
Toronto	25/77	13/55 t	22/71	9/48 t
Vancouver	20/68	11/52 sh	21/70	12/53 sh
Washington	29/84	18/64 s	30/86	19/66 pc

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	1-800-366-4663	Ecuador	999-171	Liechtenstein +	155-9777	Singapore +	8000-177-177
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Egypt (Cairo) +	356-4777	Lithuania	8◆197	Slovak Republic +	0042-087-187
Armenia	8-10-155	El Salvador	800-1776	Luxembourg	0800-0112	South Africa +	0-800-99-0081
Aruba Ω	800-8870	Fiji Islands	004-890-100-2	Macao	0800-121	Spain	900-99-0013
Australia (Optus) +	1-800-3511-10	Finland +	9800-1-0284	Malaysia +	800-0016	Sweden +	020-799-011
Australia (Telstra) +	1-800-881-877	France +	19◆0087	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Switzerland +	155-9777
Austria +	022-903-014	Germany +	0130-0013	Monaco +	19◆0087	Syrian Arab Republic ++	0688
Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ★ (Curacao & Bonaire) +		Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Bahrain	800-777	Guam	950-1366		001-800-745-1111	Thailand	001-999-13-877
Barbados ★	1-800-334-0042	Guatemala +	195	Netherlands +	06-022-9119	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
Belgium +	0800-10014	Honduras ▲	121	New Zealand	000-999	Ukraine	8-100-15
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Belize (all other) ○	812	Hungary +	00◆800-01-877	Norway +	800-19877	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Bermuda ★	1-800-623-0877	Iceland +★	800-9003	Panama	115	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Bolivia	0800-3222	India +	000-127	Peru	176	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Brazil	000-8016	Indonesia (Indosat)	001-801-15	Philippines (ETP stations only) ○	105-01	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia (Satelindo)	008-801-15	Philippines (PhilCom) ▲	102-617	Uruguay	000417
Bulgaria ▲	00-800-1010	Ireland +	1-800222-55-2001	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	Vatican City +	172-1877
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Israel +	177-102-2727	Poland +	00-800-111-3115	Venezuela	800-1111-0
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Italy +	172-1877	Portugal +	05017-1-877	Vietnam (calling centers)	1201-1111
Chile	00◆0317	Jamaica (hotels)	875	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000		
China +	108-13	Jamaica (airports, docks)	5	Romania +	01-800-0877		
Colombia	980-130-010	Japan (IDC) +	0066-55-877	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6133		
Costa Rica +	0800-0013-0123	Japan (KDD) +	0039-131	Russia (all other) +	8095-155-6133		
Croatia +	99-385-0113	Jordan	18-800-777	St. Lucia ★	1-800-277-7468		
Cyprus ★	080-900-01	Kenya ★	0800-12	Saipan (Tinian and Rota) +	1-233-0333		
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THE AMERICAS

Dole Vows to Push for Faster NATO Growth

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — In accusing the Clinton administration of "misguided romanticism" in post-Cold War Europe, Bob Dole has declared that he would restore American decisiveness in the region by pushing to admit Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to NATO by 1998.

The expected Republican presidential nominee charged that President Bill Clinton had allowed himself to be bullied by Russia, which Mr. Dole said has exercised a de facto veto over NATO expansion.

Mr. Dole also called for building a "Europe-wide" system to defend against ballistic missile attacks, and criticized Mr. Clinton for pushing for elections in Bosnia this fall even though he said conditions were not ripe for a free and fair ballot. The United States could find itself in an "open-ended commitment with no clear purpose" in Bosnia, Mr. Dole added, unless it did more to arm the Bosnian Muslims so they could defend themselves.

In calling for the Western alliance to adopt a deadline for expansion, Mr. Dole said: "Russian officials have conducted a campaign of threats against NATO expansion, and President Clinton got the message. He deferred and delayed — placing the threats of Russian nationalists before the aspirations of democrats."

The Clinton administration supports the admission of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization but has declined to seek a deadline.

The White House also has played down the matter this year in an attempt not to jeopardize the re-election of President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia. Mr. Yeltsin, who is in a runoff ending early next month, needs the support of nationalist voters who might see expansion of NATO as an anti-Russian threat.

The secretary-general of NATO, Javier Solana Madariaga, who was visiting Philadelphia, rebuffed calls for speeding up expansion of the alliance, noting there was broad agreement on the issue within NATO. "It's a consensus among the 16 allies, and I think we should maintain that consensus, as well as the speed," Mr. Solana said.

While the West European allies support the gradual expansion of NATO advocated by Mr. Clinton, East European countries such as Poland are eager to join the alliance as soon as possible.

NATO foreign ministers are scheduled to meet in December to establish a timetable for naming new candidates for membership.

A senior NATO source predicted that the foreign ministers would set a date for NATO summit talks in mid-1997, which will establish a list of candidates. Most observers expect Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to be at the top of the roster.

Speaking to the Philadelphia World Affairs Council on Tuesday, Mr. Dole also criticized the U.S. administration for pushing for elections in Bosnia at a time when "the Bosnian people do not have freedom of movement, but war criminals do."

Mr. Dole did not say in his speech that he supported postponing the Bosnian elections, and a foreign policy adviser traveling with the campaign said Mr. Dole was not explicitly demanding that the elections be delayed.

"Now the whole world knows the Clinton administration has its eye more on American elections in November than Bosnian elections in September," Mr. Dole said.

He also repeated his characterization of the Clinton foreign policy as one that is "making the world a more dangerous place."

Vice President Al Gore responded to Mr. Dole's speech, telling reporters the Republican had "long since run out of things to say," was unduly influenced by a "wistfulness" for the Cold War, and was "not conversant with the reality" of U.S. policy toward Russia and Bosnia.

At an impromptu briefing, Mr. Gore said that the substance of Mr. Dole's remarks in fact endorsed the administration's policies on the expansion of NATO and Russian relations.

But Mr. Gore repeatedly declined to commit the administration to supporting the admission of three more central European countries to NATO by 1998 as Mr. Dole did, saying the alliance should determine the timetable after the countries in question meet agreed military and political criteria.

A Dole aide, briefing reporters for the speech, emphasized there were fundamental differences between Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton on foreign policy.

Also in his speech, Mr. Dole lambasted the delays that have plagued the Clinton administration in fulfilling its commitment to train and arm the Bosnian Muslim government in Sarajevo.

The administration has put off providing U.S. arms and training to Bosnia's government because of disagreement with the Muslim leadership over joint command with the Bosnian Croats, as well as because of the failure of the Muslims to keep their promise to order all foreign Islamic fighters out of the country.

Mr. Dole also reiterated his pledge that, if elected, he will press for an antimissile defense system to protect the United States from "the risk of accidental launch," as well as from outlaw states.

Steven M. Falk/Reuters

Bob Dole and Tom Ridge, governor of Pennsylvania, waiting to have a picture taken with the child's mother before Mr. Dole left Philadelphia.

Clinton Seeking Endorsement by Republican Mayor

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's advisers are openly seeking the endorsement of Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani of New York, a Republican who has snubbed Bob Dole and the national party.

Harold M. Ickes, the deputy chief of staff who is the de facto White House political chief, said in an interview that the president would welcome the support of Mr. Giuliani, who in 1994 publicly backed Mario M. Cuomo for re-election as governor of New York over George E. Pataki, who won.

"We have a good working relationship with the mayor, especially on issues like crime, where he has been extraordinary," Mr. Ickes said. "He is the mayor of the largest city in the country. It would be a statement on the president's position on issues, especially as they face large cities."

While Mr. Ickes said that "there's been an awful lot of talk about" an endorsement, he emphasized that he was not aware of specific conversations along those lines between Mr. Giuliani and the White House.

"If the mayor calls up and says, 'Look, I want to endorse President Clinton,' I can't imagine that the president is going to turn him down on that," Mr. Ickes said. "He's been very supportive to this administration."

Advisers to Mr. Dole, the expected Republican nominee, said they were not counting on the mayor's endorsement.

"I certainly wouldn't be shocked if he crossed over," said a senior aide of the Dole campaign. "But his batting average on cross-party lines is not that good. It didn't get the job done for Mario Cuomo."

Several White House and Democratic officials said that as much as they yearned for Mr. Giuliani's endorsement, he might choose to remain neutral, and that even if he backed Mr. Clinton, it would probably help the mayor, who faces re-election in 1997, more than the president.

Both parties concede that Mr. Clinton is overwhelmingly favored to win New York. But by backing Mr. Clinton, Mr. Giuliani would benefit in a city where Democrats vastly outnumber Republicans. The mayor has not rebounded in the polls since his endorsement of Mr. Cuomo.

Earlier this month, Mr. Giuliani said he had no interest in attending the Republican National Convention in San Diego in August, prompting the state Republican chairman to say he did not want the mayor there, either.

POLITICAL NOTES

Supreme Court Rules On Parties' Spending

WASHINGTON — Political parties can spend as much as they want on advertising so long as they do not coordinate their plans with their candidates, the Supreme Court ruled Wednesday in a major case on how far the First Amendment goes to protect political free speech.

But the decision, embodied in three different opinions, left open a series of critical questions, including whether corporate and union money could be used for such ads and whether the basic court decision on campaign finance, issued in 1976, should be reexamined. Only three justices seemed clearly loyal to it, while three others clearly wanted it reversed or revised.

The short-term effect may be to weaken restrictions on party television ads. Coordination of plans has been hard for the Federal Election Commission to prove in the past, in cases involving organizations that said they were making expenditures independently of a campaign, such as the producers of 1988 ads involving a Massachusetts convict, Willie Horton, who called themselves Americans for Bush.

But Lawrence M. Noble, general counsel of the commission, said, "I think the political parties by their very nature are going to have in some respects a more difficult time in showing their independence from candidates of their party than would a truly independent group that does not nominate candidates and does not exist to support its candidates."

But at the same time the court ignored a direct bid by both national party committees to say the First Amendment barred any curbs on the kind of ads they are currently running, attacking and praising Bob Dole and President Bill Clinton but stopping short of using the phrases "vote against" or "vote for." Corporate and union funds are being used to pay for those so-called "issue ads," but cannot be used, under the 1974 law, for independent expenditures. *(NYT)*

Clinton Holding On In Polls, Regardless

WASHINGTON — Despite the almost daily discussion of ethics questions involving the White House, President Bill Clinton's support is virtually unchanged from nearly three weeks ago, the latest poll by The New York Times shows.

The poll results indicated that Americans were not especially troubled by the latest controversies over Whitewater-related issues and other potential controversies.

More than half of those surveyed said they were reserving judgment on the dispute over the White House's obtaining FBI files for former officials on the challenged ground of checking security for White House visits.

Mr. Clinton's job-approval rating in the poll stood at 53 percent; his disapproval rating was 36 percent. Those figures have stayed constant for months. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Lorraine Voles, communications director for Vice President Al Gore, asked if Mr. Gore's efforts to help raise money for a New Hampshire state senator, Jeanne Shaheen, who is running for governor, was in any way related to his presidential aspirations: "No. It should come as no surprise that a good Democrat from the state of New Hampshire is getting help from the vice president and other Democrats." *(WP)*

Away From Politics

• **Chief executives of major U.S.** corporations saw their annual compensation rise 23 percent last year to a median of $3.2 million, a study made public Wednesday said. *(AFP)*

• **Following a national trend,** New York's governor, George E. Pataki, has signed legislation that would suspend driver licenses of people under 21 who drive with even trace amounts of alcohol in their blood. Under the measure, a minor could not drive with a blood alcohol level as low as two-hundredths of 1 percent — equivalent to about a beer or a glass of wine for most people. *(NYT)*

• **The American Medical** Association's governing body has overwhelmingly voted in Chicago to reaffirm the organization's strong opposition to assisted suicide. *(WP)*

• **The Washington Post and** the Denver Post are planning to narrow the size of their newspapers. The two are working toward becoming the first U.S. big city dailies to narrow their pages by about an inch, saving paper and lowering costs. *(AP)*

Legal Blow for Simpson

Court Seeks Specifics on Evidence-Tampering

By Stephanie Simon
Los Angeles Times

SANTA MONICA, California — O. J. Simpson's lawyers will be forced to preview their defense strategy by explaining precisely how they believe evidence against their client was planted, fabricated or contaminated, a judge has ruled during a hard-fought court hearing.

In a victory for the families pressing a wrongful-death suit against Mr. Simpson, Superior Court Judge Alan B. Haber ruled that defense attorneys will have to answer hundreds of questions probing their specific contentions about key pieces of evidence, ranging from the bloody socks found in Mr. Simpson's bedroom to hairs collected at the crime scene.

The queries, all in written form, are posed as a series of "requests for admission." Defense lawyers will be asked, for example, if they admit that Ronald L. Goldman's blood was found in Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco. If they deny it, they will be required to explain why — to describe their reasons for believing that the blood was planted or that DNA analysts botched genetic tests.

The families of Mr. Simpson's former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Mr. Goldman are the plaintiffs in the civil case. Mr. Simpson was acquitted by a jury in Los Angeles of charges of murdering them.

Mr. Simpson's defense team had fought hard to keep from answering the stacks of questions.

"We do not have to prepare the plaintiffs' case for them," an attorney for Mr. Simpson, Melissa S. Bluestein, told the court. Her colleague, Robert C. Baker, the senior defense lawyer, added. "The strategies we want to employ are in our minds, and we don't want to disclose them."

But Judge Haber dismissed their arguments that the questions violated their right to prepare a defense in confidential consultations with their client and their experts. Instead, he called the questions a "good-faith effort to attempt to narrow the issues to be litigated at trial."

The attorney for the Goldman family, Daniel M. Petrocelli, has said that he prepared the questions to force the defense to produce facts to back up their assertions that something was wrong with the evidence against Mr. Simpson.

Instead of just announcing that tampering occurred in the Los Angeles Police Department crime lab, Mr. Petrocelli said, the defense should be compelled to produce any facts, witnesses, or documents that would bolster their conspiracy theory.

The judge agreed, and ordered the defense to draft answers within 30 days. Those answers could well determine the scope of the upcoming civil trial. If all the defense can come up with is innuendo or inference, the plaintiffs can ask the judge to declare that line of reasoning too flimsy to be presented before jurors.

The defense team may seek to answer the written questions by referring to testimony from the nine-month criminal trial, which raised the conspiracy theory compellingly enough to win Mr. Simpson speedy acquittal.

Court Opens Male Bastion To Women

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court said Wednesday that the all-male Virginia Military Institute must admit women or give up its state funding, ruling, 7 to 1, that a separate program offered to women does not provide an equal education for them.

"Women seeking and fit for a VMI-quality education cannot be offered anything less, under the state's obligation to afford them genuinely equal protection," Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg wrote for the court.

The ruling also will affect The Citadel, South Carolina's state military school, which has a similar all-male policy and a similar alternative program for women.

The Citadel was ordered by a federal court last year to admit a woman, Shannon Faulkner. But after less than a week in the school's cadet corps, she dropped out, citing stress and isolation.

The state-supported VMI's all-male policy violates women's constitutional right to equal protection, the high court said.

"Neither the goal of producing citizen-soldiers nor VMI's implementing methodology is inherently unsuitable to women," Justice Ginsburg wrote.

"There is no reason to believe that the admission of women capable of all the activities required of VMI cadets would destroy the institute rather than enhance its capacity to serve the more perfect union," she said.

Justice Antonin Scalia, the lone dissenter, wrote, "Today the court shuts down an institution that has served the people of the commonwealth of Virginia with pride and distinction for over a century and a half."

"I do not think any of us, women included, will be better off for its destruction," he said. Justice Scalia said he believed Wednesday's ruling could shut off all government support for single-sex education.

Governor George Allen of Virginia said on his monthly radio show: "It's not surprising. We will comply with the opinion."

Robert Patterson, a VMI graduate and one of the lawyers who represented VMI, said, "It's a great tragedy."

VMI, in Lexington, Virginia, and The Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina, are the only all-male, state-supported military colleges in the United States.

Justice Ginsburg's opinion was joined by Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, John Paul Stevens, Anthony M. Kennedy, David H. Souter and Stephen G. Breyer. Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist concurred in a separate opinion that said Virginia should not necessarily be required to admit women to VMI or create a "VMI clone" for them.

Justice Clarence Thomas, whose son, Jamal, attends VMI, did not participate in the case because of the potential conflict of interest.

White House Got 500 More FBI Files

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House improperly received confidential FBI files on perhaps several hundred more people than previously acknowledged, computer work records show, including files on prominent members of the Bush administration foreign policy team.

The documents were discovered on two computer discs used by Anthony Marceca, the civilian army investigator detailed to the Clinton White House security office in late 1993 to help clear up a backlog of security clearances.

It was not clear from the documents how many FBI files were obtained altogether. But the disclosure seemed certain to give new impetus to an episode that has already turned into a major embarrassment for the White House.

Members of the U.S. Congress have compared the gathering of files on prominent Republicans to the Nixon administration's "enemies list," and they suggested that the White House's inability to give a clear account of it amounts to a cover-up.

The White House and the FBI had earlier put the number of improperly requested files at 407. But Mr. Marceca's personal files show that the White House also obtained perhaps as many as 500 additional reports, including those on Brent Scowcroft, a former national security adviser, and other members of the National Security Council staff at the White House during the Reagan and Bush administrations.

In addition to Mr. Scowcroft, other Bush administration officials whose files were obtained by the White House included Robert M. Gates, the security council's deputy director and later director of central intelligence; Condoleeza Rice, the security council's expert on Russia; and Richard N. Haass, its top Middle East expert.

Others listed in Mr. Marceca's records included many career State Department officials who worked at the security council during Republican administrations, like David Welch, who is currently the principal deputy secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs.

The documents from Mr. Marceca's laptop computer were delivered Tuesday to the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, which is investigating the issue of the FBI files, and were made available to The New York Times in advance of his testimony before the committee Wednesday.

Representative William F. Clinger Jr., Republican of Pennsylvania and chairman of the committee, said, "The disclosure that Marceca requested FBI files of former National Security Council staff members only serves to reinforce the concerns all Americans should feel about this incredible breach of security."

Mark Fabiani, a deputy White House counsel, said the Clinton administration was unaware of the additional requests for files described in the computer records.

■ FBI and Travel Office

An FBI agent on duty at the White House in the spring of 1993 has told Senate investigators that three White House political appointees pumped him for confidential FBI background information on White House travel office employees, The Washington Post reported.

The agent, Dennis Sculimbrene, said he complained to a supervisor that the bureau was being "used," and concluded that the White House aides were simply looking "for a reason or an excuse to fire these people."

Weeks after he said he was asked for the information, seven career employees from the travel office were dismissed in a move criticized as an effort to make way for friends of the Clintons.

Mr. Sculimbrene was interviewed by staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He said he did not connect the acquisition of the FBI files to the requests he received for information earlier that year.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

East Asia Considers a Policing Agency on Nuclear Power

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — East Asian countries, concerned that an undeclared nuclear weapons race between India and Pakistan in South Asia might spread to their own region, are showing increasing interest in forming a regional organization to police nuclear power programs to ensure that they are not used for military purposes.

Officials said Wednesday that one proposal being discussed wasan East Asian version of Euratom, the European Atomic Energy Community, to regulate nuclear research reactors and plants used to generate electricity.

Such an arrangement would allow inspections of nuclear facilities by member countries, providing assurances that there was no diversion of plutonium or uranium in nuclear fuel to military use.

Many Asian countries, in the midst of rapid industrialization, regard nuclear energy as a way of meeting surging demand for commercial power and of reducing dependence on imported oil and gas.

Such countries as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China and India plan to expand their already substantial nuclear power programs, while Pakistan, Indonesia, North Korea, Bangladesh and Vietnam are considering launching programs or expanding small ones.

President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines said recently that this trend raised "justifiable fears" about the risk that nuclear weapons will spread in the region or that a serious nuclear accident will occur.

"What we must forestall is nuclear proliferation in East Asia — either clandestine or open weapons development programs, or the unregulated handling of spent nuclear fuel which could be diverted toward military purposes or become a regional waste hazard," he said at an international conference in Tokyo on the future of Asia.

Mr. Ramos said that East Asia should consider forming an "Asiatom," similar to Euratom, to promote nuclear cooperation and provide mutual safeguards in developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

He suggested that its members should include the two Koreas, China, Taiwan, Japan, the United States, Russia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Officials said that East Asian concerns about the risks of nuclear proliferation were heightened by weaknesses in controls on the spread of nuclear arms.

Tensions in East Asia — especially between the two Koreas, China and Taiwan, and Japan and China — as well as doubts about the long-term durability of U.S. security commitments are prompting countries to consider new measures to avert a nuclear arms race.

Western intelligence officials say that North and South Korea, Taiwan and Japan have all seriously considered the nuclear option in recent years and retain the capacity to develop nuclear weapons in a relatively short time.

Andrew Mack, professor of international relations at the Australian National University in Canberra, said that some regional security planners — particularly in the Koreas and China — were worried that without U.S. protection, Japan would become a "normal" country like Britain or France.

"Being normal in this context means acquiring offensive weapons systems to replace those provided by the United States," he said. "It could also mean the acquisition of Japanese nuclear weapons to replace the U.S. nuclear umbrella."

Japanese officials deny any such plan but agree that forming an Asiatom would help reassure the region about Japan's nuclear intentions.

"Why are European countries not worried about the possibility of a nuclear Germany?" asked a Foreign Ministry official in Tokyo. "It's because Germany has been a member of Euratom. So I think it will be useful to apply this concept to Asia and to consider Asiatom as a future goal."

Bomb Expert From Manila Says He Lied In U.S. Case

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Filipino bomb-disposal expert testifying at the terrorism trial of Ramzi Ahmed Yousef has related how, after neighbors reported billowing smoke, he and other police officers discovered a bomb factory in a Manila apartment that was allegedly rented by Mr. Yousef and a co-defendant.

Mr. Yousef is charged with plotting to blow up a dozen U.S. airliners in Asia last year after a practice run in which prosecutors say he planted a bomb that exploded on a Philippine Airlines jet in 1994, killing a passenger.

But the bomb expert, Inspector Orlando Ramilo, added in testimony Tuesday that his police superiors had ordered him to lie about the location of a briefcase and its bomb-making contents.

His surprise admission was seized upon by Mr. Yousef, who is defending himself, and the lawyers for his co-defendants, Abdul Hakim Murad and Wali Khan Amin Shah.

The testimony raised questions about other evidence provided by the Philippine national police, including information stored on a laptop computer that Mr. Ramilo said he found in the apartment. Prosecutors say the computer contained "devastating evidence" of a bomb plot.

According to prosecutors, Mr. Yousef used the apartment to make other test bombs, including one that damaged a theater in Manila. They say he left the computer when he fled the apartment after smoke from explosive ingredients that he was mixing on Jan. 6, 1995, brought firefighters and a police officer.

Mr. Yousef, who is also listed on the indictment by 11 aliases, was extradited from Pakistan a month later to stand trial on other charges that he was the architect of the World Trade Center bombing on Feb. 26, 1993, which killed six persons and wounded hundreds. Four other defendants have been sentenced to life in prison for the bombing.

Inspector Ramilo testified Tuesday that he was handed a list of bomb-making material allegedly found in a briefcase that was taken from the apartment and told to say that the briefcase had been found in the hallway outside, apparently because the police did not yet have a search warrant. The list included at least one pipe bomb, which Inspector Ramilo said he had deactivated outside.

He had to correct his testimony because the briefcase and its contents were not fully accounted for in the "chain of custody" for evidence supplied by the Philippine police, threatening to cast into doubt other prosecution evidence.

He said that when his superior ordered him to say the briefcase was found outside the apartment, "I really couldn't do anything because I was a sergeant at the time, and he said instructions came from above."

Hanoi's Elderly Leaders Said to Retain All Posts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — Leading members of Vietnam's Communist Party have voted to retain the country's top three officials in their posts at a closed-door meeting before a congress that opens Friday, party sources said Wednesday.

General Secretary Do Muoi, President Le Duc Anh and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet are to remain in their posts and will retain the top three slots in the Politburo, the sources said.

The three were included on a list of 170 new Central Committee members elected in a secret vote Tuesday night.

No official announcement is expected until the congress winds up Monday. The congress will ratify decisions on leadership positions that are made by the top party figures before the public meeting opens.

The ruling party had been expected to retain Mr. Muoi, 79, General Anh, 75, and Mr. Kiet, 73, in their posts despite repeated public pledges to rejuvenate the leadership.

Statements from party officials had left the doors open to keeping the three leaders by saying they would retain a few older officials of "exceptional ability."

Political analysts said retaining the troika was a sign of the party's concerns about maintaining political stability and reflected the difficulties in bringing up new leaders.

"I think it would be a mistake to simply say that they're together around 230 years old," said a senior Western observer. "But it's also a reflection that they didn't have an obvious choice" for a new leader.

The three men reflect a delicate balance of geographical and political interests within the party that has proved difficult to replicate with younger members of the ruling group.

Vietnam's rapid economic and social transformation has unsettled the party, which has voiced concerns about threats from corruption and what it calls "peaceful evolution," a perceived plot by the West to undermine the remaining Communist one-party states.

Mr. Muoi has proved an able arbiter between different factions within the party and has considerable experience, having served at the highest levels for more than three decades.

General Anh, who commanded Vietnamese forces in Cambodia in the 1980s, has been charged with security issues and has successfully mended fences with China following the break in ties in 1979.

As prime minister, Mr. Kiet has presided over rapid economic development and has called for sustained reforms, often battling with more conservative cadres. *(AFP, Reuters)*

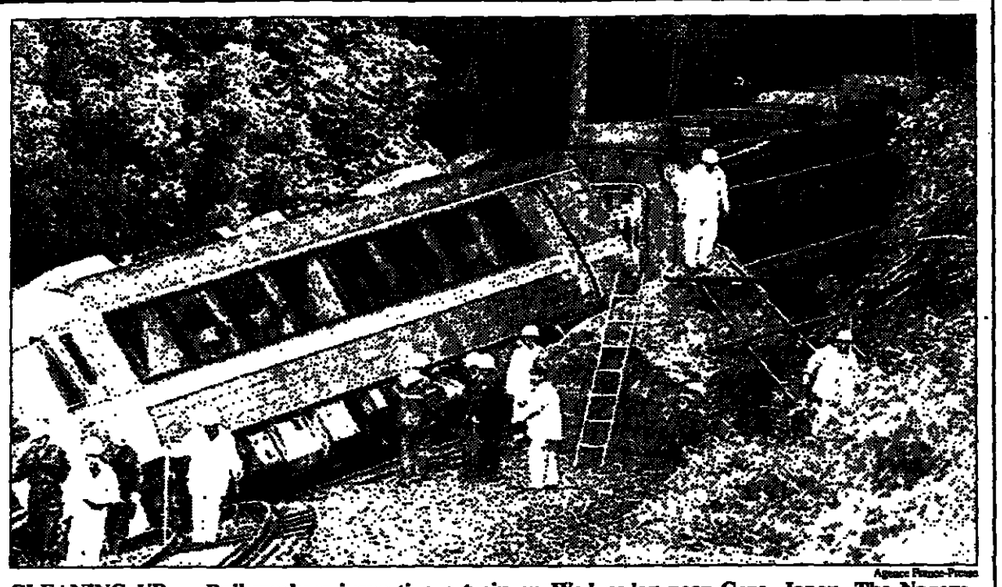
Singapore Eases Circulation Law

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE— The Singapore government announced Wednesday that it would allow the Asian Wall Street Journal and the Far Eastern Economic Review magazine to increase local circulation.

On July 1, the Journal will be allowed to raise its circulation from 7,000 to 9,000 copies, and the Far Eastern Economic Review from 4,000 to 6,000, the Ministry of Information and the Arts said in a statement.

The local circulation of the two publications, both published in Hong Kong by the American media giant Dow Jones and Co., is limited under 1986 amendments to Singapore's Newspapers and Printing Presses Act. Several foreign publications have been affected by a gazetting law that allows the information minister to restrict sales or distribution of foreign publications deemed to have interfered in Singapore's domestic affairs.



CLEANING UP — Rail workers inspecting a train on Wednesday near Gero, Japan. The Nagoya-Takayama express was derailed by a rockslide triggered by heavy rains. Sixteen people were hurt. Agence France-Presse

BRIEFLY ASIA

China Warns Tibet 'Terrorists'

BEIJING — China lashed out Wednesday at Tibetan separatists, calling them terrorists and saying they would not escape a campaign against crime that began in April and under which hundreds of people have been executed.

"We must develop the 'Strike Hard' campaign to end secessionism in all its forms and halt the terrorist activities of our enemies," aid Tibet's Higher People's Court president, Bai Zhao, said in an article in the Tibet Daily.

The administration in Tibet has accused supporters of the Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, of involvement in a "terrorist upsurge" in the region. *(AFP)*

'No' to Korean Voters in Japan

TOKYO — A Japanese high court on Wednesday turned down an appeal by four Korean residents seeking the right to vote in local elections.

Chief Judge Junko Sasamoto of the Kanazawa branch of the Nagoya High Court upheld a lower- court ruling in 1994, rejecting the appeal by Lee Kin Chul, 65, and three others with permanent-residence status. She said that giving suffrage to foreign nationals was not prohibited by Japan's constitution, but argued that it was "an affair that concerns the state's legislation policy." *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Koo Chen-fu, who heads the state-funded but ostensibly private Straits Exchange Foundation that handles Taiwan's contacts with China, expressing frustration over Beijing's repeated calls for bilateral talks: "They should stop talking about the need for talks. It is useless to talk about talks. We should just sit down and talk." *(Reuters)*

George Bush, former U.S. president, urging "more consultation and less confrontation" with China in a speech Wednesday in Bangkok: "I'm afraid a lot of our congressmen on both the Democrat and Republican sides don't understand Asia enough to know that you should treat even people you differ with, with a certain degree of respect. If relations turn sour or are neglected, it will happen at the peril of the United States." *(AFP)*

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27-6-96

BOOKS

PUSH
By Sapphire. 179 pages. $20. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

WHAT do you get if you borrow the notion of an idiosyncratic teenage narrator from J.D. Salinger's "Catcher in the Rye" and mix it up with the feminist sentimentality and anger of Alice Walker's "Color Purple"? The answer is "Push," a much-talked-about first novel by a poet named Sapphire, a novel that manages to be disturbing, affecting and manipulative all at the same time.

Like Celie in "The Color Purple," the heroine of "Push" is the survivor of a brutal childhood and youth; at the age of 16, Claireece, or "Precious" as she calls herself, has already had two children by the man she knows as her father. Her mother has not only allowed these rapes to occur, but also beats Precious for stealing her man. She, too, sexually abuses Precious, and treats her as a maidservant around the house.

It's hard to imagine how things could get much worse, but in the course of "Push," Sapphire throws a lot more misfortune Precious's way. Little Mongo, Precious's first child, to whom she gave birth at the age of 12, turns out to have Down's syndrome and is quickly taken away from her. A week after her second child, Abdul, is born, Precious finds herself out on the streets of Harlem, without a place to live. Not much later, she learns that her father has infected her with HIV.

Given these circumstances, it's no surprise that Precious often feels as if her mind has become a television set, playing and replaying videos that offer her a brief respite from the bleak realities of her daily life. In these daydreams, she is thin, not fat; white, not black; loved, not mocked.

"Push," however, is not the story of a helpless or self-loathing victim. It's meant to be a story of female empowerment and triumph. Through the help of a gifted teacher named Rain, Precious learns to read and write. She learns how to write down her own experiences and turn them into poetry. She also gets hooked up with an incest survivors' support group, and an HIV-positive support group. She gains friends, self-respect and the hope of one day going to college.

"Push," the paramedic says to her when she's giving birth. "Push," says her teacher, when she despairs of making anything of her life.

What prevents all this from sounding as cloying as the characters' names is Precious's street-smart, angry voice, a voice that may shock readers with its liberal use of four-letter words and graphic descriptions of sex, but a voice that also conjures up Precious's gritty, unforgiving world. Sapphire somehow finds lyricism in Precious's life, and in endowing Precious with her own generous gifts for language, she allows us entry into her heroine's state of mind.

Precious talks of the neighborhood addicts with "kraters like what u see wen you look at spots on the moon" on their arms, and girls in her incest support group who sit in a circle with "faces like clocks, no bombs." She speaks of time seeming "like clothes in the washing machine at laundry mat — round 'n round, up 'n down," and the television in her own head, "always static on, flipping picture."

Although the reader comes to feel enormous sympathy for Precious, one is constantly aware of the author standing behind the scenes, orchestrating her heroine's terrifying plummet into the abyss and her equally dramatic rescue.

The first time we see Precious with a book at school, she is having difficulty sounding out the words in a picture book and learning the alphabet. Only pages later, her teacher is trying to get her to read "The Color Purple" in class.

For that matter, Alice Walker's ghost hovers more and more insistently over "Push" as the novel progresses, lending Precious's story a blunt ideological subtext. We learn that white social workers are foolish, patronizing liberals, and that men are pigs who only think about sex.

Though it's easy to understand how Precious might hold all of these views, it soon becomes clear that Precious's creator, Sapphire, is also stacking the deck.

In a lengthy postscript in which Precious's classmates tell the story of their lives, we are treated to a recitation of crimes committed against women by men.

Rita's father kills her mother in front of her eyes, and Rita begins working as a hooker at the age of 12. Rhonda is raped by her brother, then thrown out of the house by her mother; when she gets a job taking care of an old white man, he asks her for sexual favors. Jermaine is molested by a boy at the age of 7, then raped by a friend's father a few years later; at 19, she is assaulted by six men.

No doubt this rapid-fire sequence of horrifying stories is supposed to mean that Precious has finally found a community of friends with shared experiences. Instead, they leave the reader with the feeling that one has abruptly exited the world of the novel and entered the world of a support group.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TO worry about a four when the dummy appears might seem improbable, but it happened on the diagramed deal. The worrier was Jean-Marc Roudinesco.

Roudinesco points out situations in which circumstances will modify the plan of play. With the clubs as shown, it is close whether South should lead low from dummy and finesse the jack, or lead the queen. The queen is right when there is an indication that your right-hand opponent will have most of the missing cards.

Roudinesco, playing four hearts as South, had this clue, for his left-hand opponent had doubled one no-trump to show a one-suited hand and then bid diamonds. The diamond lead was won by the ace, dummy was entered with the heart queen and the club queen was led. This was covered by the king and ace, and dummy was entered with the heart ace.

The last trump was removed and the spade ace cashed. South exited with a spade and was safe whenever East held the club ten. After taking three tricks, the defense would have to give a ruff and sluff or lead a club. In the actual hand, East's club lead allows dummy's eight to win with a finesse of the nine to follow.

NORTH
♠ J 6 3
♡ A Q 7 2
◇ 6 5
♣ Q 8 6 2

WEST (D) — EAST
♠ 9 7 6 2 — ♠ K Q 10
♡ 9 5 — ♡ J 8 3
◇ K Q 10 7 3 2 — ◇ J 9 8
♣ 4 — ♣ K 10 7 5

SOUTH
♠ A 5 4
♡ K 10 6 4
◇ A 4
♣ A J 9 3

North and South were vulnerable
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 N.T.
Dbl.	Redbl.	Pass	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond king.

EUROPE

After the Thaw, an Entente Cordiale

Chirac Credited as Motivator for Improved Relations With U.S.

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — For most of the postwar era, France and the United States have been quarrelsome allies, often differing over basic issues during the Cold War like America's strategic role in Europe and how to deal with Russia and China.

Most of that ended with Jacques Chirac's election as president of France in May 1995. Relations are now so good that President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton, who will be in France at the end of this week for the annual economic summit meeting in Lyon, are extending their stay by a day just so that they can spend Saturday night with Mr. Chirac and his wife, Bernadette, in Paris.

The American ambassador, Pamela Harriman, a close political friend of Mr. Clinton to whom French officials give much of the credit for the improvement, said that the personal relationship the two men have struck up in seven visits over the last year explained some of the improvement, but that most of it was due to Mr. Chirac himself.

"Although Chirac carries the banner of the Gaullist party, he is very pro-United States," she said. That is a fundamental contrast to the frictions and thin skins that have marked French-American relations since the time of de Gaulle.

Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, said during a recent visit: "I think that life changed a lot when Mr. Chirac became president."

That view could soon be put to the test over Mr. Clinton's decision to oppose the re-election of Boutros Boutros Ghali as the United Nations' secretary-general when his term expires at the end of this year. Mr. Chirac supports him and told Mr. Clinton so.

Mr. Chirac wants a secretary-general who speaks French, and Mr. Boutros Ghali studied at the Sorbonne. France also insisted last year on finding a new NATO secretary-general who spoke French and held out against Washington's preferred candidate, former Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark, because he could not speak the language as well as could Javier Solana of Spain, who finally got the job.

But the disagreement was quickly forgotten when Mr. Chirac announced at the end of the year that France would gradually reverse de Gaulle's decision 30 years ago to pull out of NATO military structures dominated by the United States.

France will rejoin all of them, Mr. Chirac said this month, if the United States continues to support changes in the alliance that will encourage a stronger European defense identity within it.

The lack of defensiveness in his relationship with the United States has helped make foreign affairs Mr. Chirac's strongest suit. He has been unpopular at home since he set France on a deficit-cutting economic course late last year to prepare for possible monetary union with Germany by the end of the century.

Mr. Chirac's decision to conduct a last series of French nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific was unpopular abroad, if not at home.

But Mr. Chirac ended testing for good early this year and came out with French backing for a comprehensive test ban treaty with no loopholes for small or "peaceful" nuclear explosions even before Mr. Clinton did, smoothing over the momentary difficulties in the relationship caused by the testing.

This spring, he reasserted a French and European diplomatic role in the Middle East in a way that, had de Gaulle done it, would have caused a crisis with Washington.

After Israel launched a strike against guerrillas in southern Lebanon that drove hundreds of thousands of Lebanese civilians from their homes only a few weeks after Mr. Chirac had visited Beirut, he sent Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette on a diplomacy mission around the Middle East even though the United States was also on the scene.

Mr. de Charette continued his efforts even when Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher arrived to take over, irritating some officials in Washington — and Mr. Christopher, people close to him said.

The French know that their president has had a soft spot in his heart for Americans ever since he spent a summer at Harvard in 1953. Surprisingly, even from among the hardest-shelled Gaullists in his Rally for the Republic party, there has been little criticism of his reconciliation with Washington.

■ Chirac Addresses Aid Question

The Lyon daily Le Progrès quoted Mr. Chirac as saying he would make aid to developing countries a major issue at the summit, and he criticized the United States for not doing enough to help the Third World, Reuters reported Wednesday.

"The current trend is for major nations, particularly the United States, to pull out. This is unacceptable," he said.

France's foreign minister, Mr. de Charette, has accused the United States of selfishness, saying Mr. Chirac had decided to put the needs of the developing countries at the top of the G-7 agenda because "the growth of selfishness of the rich countries in today's world is becoming unbearable."

Juergen Schwarz/Reuters

COMING IN FROM THE COLD WAR — Karl Wienand walking to court Wednesday in Düsseldorf. The politician was convicted of spying for East Germany and sentenced to two and a half years in prison.

French Fears Hamper A Border-Free Europe

Reuters

BRUSSELS — One year after seven European Union countries were due to drop border controls with each other, France is still digging in its heels over lifting frontier checks with Belgium and Luxembourg.

A meeting Thursday of the signatories to the EU Schengen agreement will review progress of the Union's pact aimed at ending border controls.

But there are few signs that France will agree to drop land border checks.

"The French government's position remains unchanged," a French government official said Wednesday.

The seven full members of the Schengen accord — Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain — dropped controls on each other's citizens at airports on March 26, 1995.

But the accord started to fall short of expectations when they tried to honor a parallel promise to drop land border controls on July 1 last year.

Citing a spate of bomb attacks and problems controlling drugs coming from the Netherlands, France kept up the barriers. Although France has since dropped controls with Germany and Spain, any hopes it would make the border-free zone complete soon have faded because differences between Paris and The Hague over drug policy persist.

The delay affects the rest of the 15-nation EU, which has failed to honor a promise that EU citizens would be able to travel without showing their passports as of Jan. 1, 1993.

The European Commission, the EU executive body, has proposed that passport checks be dropped throughout the Union, but only once the zone is made safe from organized crime.

The European Parliament said last week it was worried that the different levels of application of the Schengen agreement from country to country were making it more difficult for EU citizens from countries outside the pact to circulate.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Italian Farmers Erupt Over 'Mad Cow' Crisis

ANNECY, France — Italian farmers prevented passage Wednesday for several hundred trucks on approach roads to the Mont Blanc tunnel through the Alps, setting up a road block at Courmayeur, Italy, to protest the "mad cow" crisis.

French and Italian traffic police held up trucks on both sides of the tunnel.

The cattle farmers' protest began as a demonstration Tuesday against the collapse of the cattle market and was aimed at livestock trucks, but turned into a generalized roadblock. *(AFP)*

Court Slams Phone Tap

STRASBOURG — The Council of Europe ordered France on Wednesday to pay compensation to a man convicted of armed robbery and jailed for eight years based on evidence obtained from wiretaps.

In 1989, a judge investigating Yves Peigner on suspicion of fraud over the management of a restaurant in a southern French town ordered his telephone tapped. The tapes were later used to convict Mr. Peigner of armed robbery.

The 39-nation Council of Europe, which acts for the European Court of Human Rights in some cases, ruled that the tapping was a breach of the right to privacy and ordered France to pay Mr. Peigner 7,500 francs ($1,443). *(Reuters)*

Iran Assailed in Attacks

LONDON — A British parliamentary group said Wednesday that evidence of Iran's involvement in a string of attacks on dissidents living abroad was overwhelming.

A pamphlet issued by Parliament's all-party human-rights group said that over the last 17 years, there have been more than 150 attempts to assassinate Iranian dissidents living abroad, in 21 countries. Almost 350 people had been killed or wounded in the attacks.

"The least that can be said is that in all the cases described, there was some involvement of persons employed by the Iranian government," said the pamphlet. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

LYON: The commission president, Jacques Santer, and several commissioners take part in the G-7 summit meeting.

LUXEMBOURG: Telecommunications ministers meet to discuss changes in postal services.

THE HAGUE: The commissioner for internal markets, Mario Monti, attends a meeting of the Schengen executive committee.

STOCKHOLM: The commissioner for social affairs, Padraig Flynn, meets with his Swedish counterpart, Maj-Inger Klingvall, and Labor Minister Margareta Winberg.

BRUSSELS: Research Commissioner Edith Cresson meets with a delegation of deans from Bosnian universities.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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A Moscow Liberal Awaits Call

But Yavlinsky Finds His Support Slipping Away

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With the door of political opportunity creaking shut, the liberal also-ran, Grigori A. Yavlinsky, has jammed his foot across the threshold, striving to hold the door open just a little longer.

Mr. Yavlinsky, the most unreservedly democratic candidate in the presidential race, came in a weak fourth in the first round of voting, losing his leverage and much of his popularity to a more conservative candidate, a retired general, Alexander I. Lebed.

With less than two weeks left before the runoff, Mr. Yavlinsky has refused to endorse President Boris N. Yeltsin — although he insists that he is passionately opposed to a Communist victory.

Instead, he has presented a new, convoluted formula for withholding his full support unless the president meets his latest set of demands.

Mr. Yeltsin has not responded. Sergei Belyayev, chairman of the pro-government party, Our Home is Russia, called Mr. Yavlinsky "infantile."

The fate of Mr. Yavlinsky, 44, a charming, ambitious economist who only a few weeks ago was widely viewed as Russia's most promising democratic leader, is far more than a footnote in the history of Russia's shaky evolution from totalitarian state to a pluralistic society.

He remains the standard-bearer of Russia's divided and demoralized liberals, those who demand a less intrusive and more accountable state.

But even his friends are shaking their heads and muttering over the zigzags in his career.

Mr. Yavlinsky's political problems are rooted not only in principle but also in his fierce presidential ambitions. His is a parable about politics and human nature, which in the overheated atmosphere of the campaign has turned into a Russian psychodrama in three acts.

Some of his most respected allies seem exhausted by his dodges and feints.

"I have supported Yavlinsky but I am not his greatest admirer," said Sergei Kovalyov, a dissident in the Soviet period who later was dismissed as human rights commissioner for his steadfast criticism of President Yeltsin's war in Chechnya.

In an interview Tuesday night, Mr. Yavlinsky said that he could not urge his supporters to vote for Mr. Yeltsin unless the president answered five questions about his policy intentions, posed in an open letter. But he also said he was open to a good job in a future administration.

"I would have to be able to implement the steps that are absolutely necessary to continue reform," he explained. "I don't want to just be a decoration."

Mr. Yavlinsky said that President Yeltsin telephoned him Tuesday to acknowledge receipt of the letter and to arrange a meeting this week.

Mr. Yavlinsky explained that the five demands, which include calls for amending the Constitution to reduce executive power and a plan for ending the war in Chechnya, were posed by his "voters" and are not necessarily conditions for his accepting a high appointment, if offered.

The night after the first round, Mr. Yavlinsky said on a television call-in show that he would accept only a "meaningful" job in a future Yeltsin administration, then corrected himself on the air.

"I just want to add one thing," he said. "There have been many questions about whether I'll accept some kind of position in the government. I want to repeat — I am not going to accept any kind of position in Yeltsin's government."

But a few days later he met privately with Mr. Lebed, who, eager to fill a new administration with people loyal to him and acceptable to the West, reportedly said he would try to persuade Mr. Yeltsin to offer Mr. Yavlinsky the post of first deputy prime minister in charge of the economy.

In the interview, Mr. Yavlinsky said he could not divulge the subjects of his discussion with Mr. Lebed.

But he confided to some of his friends that he was almost certain he would accept the job if it were offered.

The president's advisers are divided between those who think Mr. Yavlinsky's inclusion would significantly increase the president's re-election chances and those who think Mr. Yeltsin will win most of Mr. Yavlinsky's supporters anyway. The latter relish the prospect of slamming the door in his face.

"If Yeltsin offers Yavlinsky a job," said one of the latter, "then I'm not voting for Yeltsin."

If he is not asked to join Mr. Yeltsin's team or declines an offer, Mr. Yavlinsky will still be the leading liberal opponent of the president.

Mr. Yavlinsky, the golden boy of some of the intelligentsia, rose to prominence in the final days of Soviet power, when he co-authored a blueprint for radical economic reform. It was not enacted.

Passed over for a top job in the first Yeltsin cabinet, he rejected lesser offers and became a sharp critic of the Yeltsin economic policies.

The leader of Yabloko, the largest democratic faction in Parliament, Mr. Yavlinsky ran a lackluster campaign. He complained, not without cause, that the Yeltsin campaign team kept him off the state-controlled airwaves. But he also hurt himself with a weak grass-roots organization and a bizarre television campaign that featured dancing grandmothers singing Russian rap.

A frequent visitor to the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, Mr. Yavlinsky is fluent in English and is admired by American politicians and academics.

In Russia, his image is more shaded by naked ambition and his chronic inability to get along.

Before the first round, Mr. Yavlinsky began talks with Mr. Yeltsin and demanded, among other things, the dismissal of Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin. He was rebuffed on his demand.

Shamil Zhumatov/Reuters

Gennadi A. Zyuganov, the Russian Communist leader, with a rose and a rare smile, dancing at a Moscow school graduation.

Cookies Bad for You?

France Bars Cigarette Campaign

Reuters

PARIS — Philip Morris, the U.S. tobacco giant, said Wednesday it would appeal a French court's decision to ban an advertising campaign that compared the dangers of breathing second-hand tobacco smoke to eating cookies, drinking chlorinated water, drinking milk or using rapeseed oil in cooking.

"We were surprised and shocked by the decision in France," said David Greenberg, vice president for corporate affairs.

A Paris civil court, acting Tuesday, banned the advertisements after a French trade group sued to halt publication. The court said it would fine Philip Morris a million francs ($200,000) for each infraction of the ban, French justice sources reported.

Echoing a health warning printed on cigarette packages in France, the court found the advertisements "very harmful."

Anti-smoking groups cheered the court decision but said it was too early to declare victory.

The advertisements, the latest of which appeared in the June 26 International Herald Tribune, cite studies purporting to show greater health risks from eating biscuits or putting a lot of pepper on food than from breathing second-hand smoke. They have been running for weeks in major newspapers.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Aznar Stirs Furor on Religion

The new rightist government of José María Aznar in Spain has touched off a deeply emotional debate over religious education in the public schools.

Mr. Aznar met early this month with Elias Yanes, president of the Catholic Bishops Conference, for talks on the subject. Days later, reports Le Monde of Paris, education officials announced that a decree was being drafted to require that all students take a course in religion, or at least a course on "ethical values."

The Spanish Parent-Teacher Federation immediately objected, threatening to take what it called "this return to the past" to the constitutional court. The opposition Socialist Party said its attitude would be "belligerent" if the government proceeded with a decree. As the former Culture Minister Jordi Solé Tura wrote in the daily El País, "one group's right" — to a religious and moral education — "can never be made into a requirement for others." The debate has heavy overtones in Spain, which is 99 percent Roman Catholic, and where Catholicism was the state religion until 1978, three years after Franco's death.

Under pressure, Education Minister Esperanza Aguirre has now retreated on the issue, saying nothing had been decided but that "in no case would religion be imposed on people." And there it stands.

Around Europe

German railroad authorities say they will be able to keep open as many as 50 small provincial train stations that were slated for closing by turning over their management to young, and low-paid, trainees. At one station where they were given a trial, at Bad Schussenried, the trainees' energy has more than compensated for their inexperience. Enthusiastic marketers all, they study newspapers to learn of cultural and educational activities in the region, then call schools, for example, to propose an outing to see a play in Munich. Ridership in Bad Schussenried is up 30 percent.

During a major experiment at the CERN particle accelerator, buried 100 meters (328 feet) under the French-Swiss border west of Geneva, scientists were puzzled when the positrons and electrons that were supposed to zoom around the 27-kilometer (17-mile) accelerator track at close to the speed of light refused to move. Finally, lab technicians stepped into inspect a chamber stumbled on the culprits: two f empty beer bottles. Sabotage is suspected.

With the number of polar bears up sharply on Norway's remote Svalbard Islands, the number of tourists nervously carrying guns is rising, too. Since 1973, when Norway banned polar-bear hunting, the bear population on the islands, which are also known by their German name, Spitsbergen, has doubled to about 2,000. But the number of tourists has risen even faster, and bears have killed two people in the past two years.

Locals carry guns in the wilderness, but jittery tourists rent high-powered rifles and take them everywhere — even into bars and banks. No arms training is required. The tourists have yet to shoot anyone, but locals are nervous. As one man, Ian Gjertz, put it, "The odds of getting shot by a tourist are now greater than of getting attacked by a polar bear."

International Herald Tribune

ASTRA: *Citing Sexual Abuse Charge, Firm Fires U.S. Chief*

Continued from Page 1

plaints reported to the agency has more than doubled in five years to 15,549 last year from 6,127 in 1990.

"Sexual harassment charges against foreign companies are not widespread, but we will investigate them when we receive them, just as we do with U.S. companies," a commission official said.

The suit by the former Astra employees was filed after Business Week magazine ran a cover story early in May reporting Astra's American operations were "rampant" with sexual harassment. The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission also began a formal investigation.

The news broke last month just around the time Astra was being listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Astra developed Prilosec, an ulcer medicine that is the world's second-best selling drug. Mr. Bildman had been Astra USA's chief executive for 15 years, raising the question of supervision.

Ben Kincannon, Astra's spokesman in Westborough, said most of the allegations arose only during the past few years in conjunction with the buildup of the U.S. sales force, that they occurred at sales meetings away from company headquarters, and therefore were not witnessed by Mr. Bildman's superiors.

"That makes it very difficult for employees to go forth with their charges when such things are alleged at the very top, because such charges necessarily start as hearsay," Mr. Kincannon said.

■ NOW Calls for Fairness

A leader of a U.S. women's organization Wednesday urged Mitsubishi Motors Corp. executives to work harder to ensure fair treatment of women after charges of widespread sexual harassment at its American plant, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

The National Organization for Women has been picketing Mitsubishi dealerships in the United States, and Rosemary Dempsey, vice president of NOW, is in Tokyo to spread the protest to Japan.

Ms. Dempsey plans to picket the annual meeting of Mitsubishi shareholders Thursday.

At the meeting Wednesday with Mitsubishi executives in Tokyo, Ms. Dempsey demanded that the company promote women and minorities and increase their ownership of its dealerships, said Hiroshi Kashiwagi, of Japan Pacific Resource Network, a group based in Oakland, Calilfornia, that is organizing Ms. Dempsey's visit.

KISS: *Do Tell All, U.S. Embassy Personnel in Moscow Are Ordered*

Continued from Page 1

The shift in policy was inspired by a worldwide memorandum dated June 4 from the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security that set guidelines for diplomats in countries that "pose an exceptional intelligence threat to the U.S."

Three days later, the embassy here circulated a notice to its 500 or so American employees with the following Cold War-style warning:

"Employees are reminded that the intelligence threat Russia poses to the United States is still formidable and the purpose behind such reporting is to ensure employees do not become subject to exploitation by a foreign intelligence service."

U.S. diplomats said the new rules were not triggered by any specific breach of security. No Jane has been compromised by some Boris, spy-wise, they said. Rather, they are concerned about a generally more aggressive attitude by Russian intelligence agencies.

Last summer, a U.S. Army captain was expelled from the country for having surveying equipment that the Russians considered sensitive.

Embassy officials were furious, pointing out that the captain had been invited to Russia to help in surveying and was working in the presence of Russian technical experts.

There have also been incidents involving U.S. business executives, including one who was advised to leave the country by local intelligence officials this spring after he was spotted examining an abandoned naval installation in the Russian Far East.

The businessman said he and his Russian partners were planning to turn the site into a recreational facility.

"It just indicates the intelligence services are active," a diplomat said. "There's a general atmosphere of vigilance on the parts of Russian intelligence services directed against foreigners and sometimes Americans."

The diplomat added that there "have been some efforts against the American Embassy" but declined to elaborate.

An official at the Bureau of Diplomatic Security insisted that the policy change had not been ordered by Washington.

In fact, she seemed at a loss to explain the embassy's shift.

The State Department's June 4 cable was simply a reminder of current guidelines, the diplomatic spokeswoman said.

"There's no new policy, there's just a reminder that this is the policy," she said diplomatically.

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Notice Is Hereby Given That By Virtue Of Certain Defaults under that certain Notes Purchase Agreement (the "Notes Purchase Agreement"), dated as of September 3, 1993, by and among Nautech Incorporated ("Nautech"), SunAmerica Life Insurance f/k/a Sun Life Insurance Company of America ("Sun Life"), SunAmerica, Inc., as Agent (the "Agent"), and the guarantors named therein; that certain Guarantee and Pledge Agreement (the "Fanatic Guarantee"), dated as of September 3, 1993, between Fanatic Holdings, Inc. ("Fanatic") and the Agent, that certain Confirmation of Guaranty and Pledge Agreement, dated as of September 3, 1993, by Fanatic to the Agent, and those certain Notarial Deed and Pledge Agreement, Security Transfer and Assignment Agreement and Trademark Assignment Agreement between Fanatic and the Agent dated as of September 3, 1993 and executed and delivered concurrently with the Fanatic Guarantee (individually and collectively, the "German Security Documents"), the Agent will foreclose and sell, at public auction, for cash, all of Fanatic's right, title and interest in and to the following collateral (the "Collateral"): (a) certain inventory of goods in the possession of Fanatic Sports GmbH ("Fanatic Germany") (the "Inventory") and any accounts receivable from third parties arising from the sale of the Inventory, including all rights, claims, and benefits of Fanatic against any person arising out of, relating to or in connection with the Inventory, including without limitation any rights, claims or benefits against any person storing or transporting such Inventory; and (b) (i) all accounts and general intangibles (each as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code) of Fanatic constituting any right to the payment of money, including (but not limited to) all moneys due and to become due to Fanatic in respect of any loans or advances or for equipment (as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code) ("Equipment") or inventory or other goods sold or leased or for services rendered, all moneys due and to become due to Fanatic under any guarantee (including a letter of credit) of the purchase price of Equipment sold by Fanatic and all tax refunds (such accounts, general intangibles and moneys due and to become due being herein called collectively "Accounts"), (ii) all instruments, chattel paper or letters of credit (each as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code) of Fanatic evidencing, representing, arising from or existing in respect of, relating to, securing or otherwise supporting the payment of, any of the Accounts, including (but not limited to) promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and trade acceptances (herein collectively called "Instruments"), and (iii) all proceeds of any of the property of the Guarantor described in clauses (i) and (ii) and, to the extent related to any property described in said clauses or such proceeds, all books, correspondence, credit files, records, invoices and other papers (the "Accounts Receivable Collateral"); and (c) all Intellectual Property of Fanatic (as defined in the Fanatic Guarantee) and all proceeds of and to any of such property and, to the extent related to such property, all books, correspondence, credit files, records, invoices and other papers and all good will associated therewith (the "Intellectual Property Collateral").

Certain of the Intellectual Property Collateral is being sold subject to an existing senior lien in favor of Schutz Werke GmbH & Co. as set forth in Schedule 2.17 to the Notes Purchase Agreement. A schedule of the Intellectual Property Collateral subject to such senior lien is available upon request.

The public sale will take place on July 26, 1996 at 10:00 a.m. at the offices of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, New York, 10005.

Said sale is subject to the payment of all expenses and fees of the Agent and Sun Life, expenses of sale and the terms of the sale. Requests for information concerning the terms of the sale or the Collateral should be addressed to Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, 601 South Figueroa Street, 31st Floor, Los Angeles, California, 90017, Tel: (213) 892-4000, Fax: (213) 629-5063, Attention: Fred Neufeld, Esq.

Although the highest conforming bid from a qualified bidder is expected to be accepted at the auction, the Agent has the sole discretion to determine which conforming bid is the highest or best bid, and to reject any offer which it deems to be insufficient or non-conforming.

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Set for Test-Ban Compromise

Wanted: A Quick Formula to Get Around Indian Objections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — A whiff of compromise was in the air Wednesday in negotiations for a treaty outlawing nuclear test explosions after the United States said it was prepared to go ahead without the participation of India.

With India refusing to sign the treaty and Pakistan warning that India's refusal could mark the "death knell" of the treaty, delegation heads were desperately looking for ways to break the deadlock, with talks running late into evening sessions.

Diplomatic sources said there was a "fifty-fifty chance" of securing an agreement by Friday, the negotiating deadline.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty has been threatened by a dispute over whether three "threshold" nuclear states, India, Pakistan and Israel, should have to ratify it before it enters into force.

But diplomats said that U.S. delegates had signaled a shift in position and that Washington would now accept almost any formula that would guarantee the treaty's entry into force.

They said the U.S. delegate, Stephen Ledogar, told a negotiating session that Washington could not support a proposal that insisted on India's ratification and thereby allowed it to hold the treaty hostage.

Instead, they added, Mr. Ledogar suggested a variety of other formulas for the pact to enter into force without India being forced to take part.

New Delhi said last week it could not sign the treaty in its present form because it did not commit the five permanent nuclear powers — the Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States — to a timetable for total nuclear disarmament.

One of the compromise formulas, already floated by the negotiating group chairman, Jaap Ramaker of the Netherlands, would provide for a special conference in five years to decide whether the treaty should go into force if all eight nuclear-capable states had not ratified it.

Diplomats said Mr. Ramaker was expected to present negotiators with an updated treaty text Thursday and could even produce it as a take-it-or-leave-it offer. He could then "stop the clock" on the formal negotiations and enter into bargaining to get the treaty formally approved Friday.

The question of entry-into-force is not the only obstacle left. A dispute pitting China against the United States over the issue of on-site inspections had yet to be resolved. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Fire Near Chernobyl Quickly Extinguished

Reuters

KIEV — Fire broke out Wednesday in a storage shed near the Chernobyl nuclear power station, the latest in a long series of incidents at the stricken plant, but it was quickly extinguished, Ukraine's nuclear authority said.

A spokeswoman, Tetiana Yagish, said by telephone that cables had caught fire at about 3 A.M. in the shed, 300 meters from the power station, site of the world's worst nuclear disaster 10 years ago.

Fire fighters put out the flames within 20 minutes and there was no danger to the station or release of radiation, she said.

"The fire was well outside the station. There was no danger to equipment or staff," Ms. Yagish said. "An investigation will obviously have to be opened into the incident."

She said staff at the station did not report the incident initially as they had viewed it as inconsequential.

Pyotr Zhuravlyov, the duty engineer at the station 140 kilometers (90 miles) north of Kiev, said the plant was operating normally.

"Everything here is all right. This fire has not affected our work at all," he said by telephone.

Rare Animals Saved From Tables in China

Reuters

BEIJING — Authorities in the southern Chinese province of Hainan have seized 10,000 protected animals destined for the dinner table and fined eight hotels that wanted to serve them, the Xinhua press agency said Wednesday.

During investigations at ports, customs officials confiscated the animals, including large lizards, peacocks, pangolins, mountain tortoises, cobras and masked civets, Xinhua said. Creatures that were still alive were returned to the wild.

Such protected species are a delicacy and command a high price at the dinner table.

Officials also punished 2,463 companies that sold the animals.

MacArthur Foundation Boosts 6 Small Colleges

By Karen W. Arenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, best known for its "genius" grants to creative individuals, has put its stamp on six small and innovative liberal arts colleges that show a genius themselves in the way they educate.

The foundation announced Wednesday that it was giving each of the six colleges a one-time, no-strings-attached grant of $750,000.

It hopes the gifts will call attention to the colleges.

The colleges — Alverno College in Milwaukee, Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio; College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Maine; Hampshire College in Amherst, Massachusetts; Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Marlboro College in Marlboro, Vermont — occupy a small but precarious niche in higher education.

These colleges have held to the liberal arts model but in highly original ways.

As with many maverick ventures, they draw a self-selective following that gives them limited tuition revenues, small alumni groups for fundraising and few economies of scale. The enrollments range from 209 students at College of the Atlantic to 2,400 at Alverno.

"Parents are increasingly asking whether this kind of education is worth it," said Woodward A. Wickham, director of MacArthur's general grants program. "With these grants we wanted to say that it is absolutely worth it."

Alverno, a Roman Catholic college for women, began its innovation in the late 1960s, when it became concerned about how it could attract more and better students.

Antioch melds students' work experience with classroom learning. Where many colleges encourage student internships, Antioch students are required to work off campus 5 of their 12 academic periods over four years.

At College of the Atlantic, students are required to take courses in the arts, sciences and humanities and to demonstrate competence in writing, mathematics and other skills. Hampshire College encourages interdisciplinary work along with entrepreneurial spirit. Johnson C. Smith, a historically black institution, also pushes its students to work off campus.

Pasquale De Santis, Cinematographer, Dies at 69

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Pasquale De Santis, 69, the Italian cinematographer who won an Academy Award in 1968 for his work on Franco Zeffirelli's film version of "Romeo and Juliet," died Sunday in Ukraine.

Mr. De Santis suffered a heart attack while working on location in Lviv with his longtime friend and collaborator, the director Francesco Rosi, on a film with the American actor John Turturro based on the autobiographical novel "The Truce" by the Italian author Primo Levi, a Holocaust survivor.

In addition to "Romeo and Juliet," Mr. De Santis numbered among his more successful films "Death in Venice" (1971), by the director Luchino Visconti, and "Lucky Luciano" (1973), directed by Mr. Rosi.

Harold Trobe, 82, a Leader In Aid for Jewish Refugees

NEW YORK (NYT) — Harold Trobe, 82, a key figure in efforts to rescue and resettle Jewish refugees from war-ravaged Europe, died of cancer Monday in Gainesville, Florida.

He spent 36 years overseas for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society, starting in 1944.

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INTERNATIONAL

At the Bomb Site, Chaos and 'Incredible' Devastation

Reuters

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Seven bathtubs stand bleakly one above the other in what used to be the bathrooms of the seven-story U.S. military apartment block sliced open by a massive truck bomb on Tuesday.

They look out across a chaotic scene of torn-up palm trees, flattened road signs, shattered furniture and mounds of twisted concrete and steel in this huge base that is home to the American 4404th Air Wing.

But the most impressive sight is the crater left by the bomb — 80 feet (25 meters) wide by 35 feet deep — so deep that sea water from the nearby Gulf has begun to seep into it.

"You have to see it to believe the devastation," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher commented to the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al Faisal, as they surveyed the scene Wednesday. "It's an incredible sight."

The blast killed 19 U.S. servicemen, and some 65 others remained in the hospital Wednesday evening. All told, 259 Americans, 147 Saudis and 118 Bangladeshis were wounded, most suffering cuts from flying glass, hospital workers said.

The prefabricated apartment block where the bathtubs remain was inhabited by unmarried servicemen. It had its front stripped off by the force of the explosion. "It is almost incredible that the loss of life was not larger," Mr. Christopher, the first senior U.S. official to reach the scene near Dhahran, told reporters.

A military spokesman, Commander Terry McCreary of the U.S. Navy, described how the bombers had driven a car and a fuel truck into a parking lot just outside the compound perimeter, protected by a 12-foot-high concrete wall. A U.S. security guard on the roof of the nearest apartment block, Staff Sergeant Alfredo Guerrero, spotted the passengers in the fuel truck transferring to the car and driving away.

He raised the alarm but the truck exploded four minutes later before all residents could be evacuated.

After visiting the site, Mr. Christopher heard survivors' accounts of the blast at the King Abdulaziz armed forces hospital in Dhahran.

Sergeant Eric Castor, 22, of Keene, New Hampshire, said he was working on his computer in his fourth-floor apartment at the time.

"Suddenly I was flying across the room," he told the secretary of state. "It got dark. I hit the wall and glass came down all over. I waited one minute and started yelling."

Fellow patients said that despite his own injuries, Sergeant Castor helped rescue other survivors from the debris.

As bulldozers continued to clear wreckage under arc lights Wednesday evening, Prince Saud vowed to track down those behind "this tragic, dastardly act of cowardice."

"No words can console people who have lost loved ones, but we can at least say that everything that can be done to apprehend those perpetrators will be done, so that they will be brought to justice quickly," he said.

Christopher Vows Attack Won't Deter U.S. Mission

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher pledged Wednesday to pursue Washington's military mission in Saudi Arabia as he surveyed the devastation caused by a truck bomb that killed 19 U.S. servicemen.

Mr. Christopher interrupted a Middle East and European tour to fly to Saudi Arabia after the attack Tuesday night at an air base in Al Khobar. He said the bombing "will not deter the United States from carrying out in any way the mission for which it has come."

Mr. Christopher said earlier in Cairo that he was changing his itinerary and going to Saudi Arabia to "assess the situation, pass on condolences and visit the wounded."

"The attack emphasizes once again the need for coordinated action against the scourge of terrorism," he said in Cairo. "I am both saddened and outraged by the attack on U.S. coalition servicemen."

Dhahran is close to Al Khobar and a base for U.S. planes enforcing a no-flight zone over southern Iraq.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said that Mr. Christopher had decided to go to Al Khobar when he realized the scale of the carnage there. Before leaving Cairo, Mr. Christopher assured Egyptian and Palestinian leaders that the new Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, understood his "obligations" under peace accords with the Arabs.

In back-to-back meetings with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and the head of the Palestinian Authority, Yasser Arafat, Mr. Christopher sought to maintain a calm atmosphere while the Clinton administration worked to get Middle East peace talks going again.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa, insisted that Israel had to negotiate under a "land for peace" arrangement, while Mr. Arafat demanded that Israel adhere to "what has been agreed on and signed."

Mr. Mubarak met with Mr. Christopher separately for an hour, but did not talk to reporters or remain for the meeting with Mr. Arafat. Mr. Moussa sat in for the Egyptian president.

Mr. Arafat said afterward, "We reaffirmed completely our commitment to the peace process, and we hope Israelis will be committed also like us to the peace process."

Egypt, meanwhile, was displeased with a published report that it had received missile parts from North Korea.

Mr. Moussa, asked about the report in The Washington Times, sidestepped any confirmation or denial. He said the issue should be considered in the context of massive weapons arsenals in the region.

After his meeting with Mr. Arafat, Mr. Christopher said "the new Israeli government understands its obligations under the agreements" that Israel has reached with the Palestinians and other Arabs. "We all must work to implement the agreement reached between Israel and the Palestinians," he said.

(Reuters, AP)

Amr Nabeel/Agence France-Presse

Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Authority, in Cairo on Wednesday with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and the Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa. They were headed to a joint news conference.

TERROR: *Clinton Seeks Summit Action*

Continued from Page 1

he would go to Dhahran.

As Mr. Clinton and others reconstructed Tuesday evening's attack, Saudi police, seeing a fuel truck parked near a fence on the perimeter of the base, became suspicious and alerted an American patrol.

The Americans and Saudis began warning the occupants of nearby buildings, some of them sleeping.

Two people, meanwhile, fled from the truck in a white car. Minutes later, the truck exploded with such force that it tore a hole 35 feet (10 meters) deep and 80 feet wide in the sandy soil beneath it. The blast, caused by an unidentified explosive, was heard in the neighboring emirate of Bahrain.

The bomb was powerful enough to rip the facade from an eight-floor apartment building about 100 feet away, and it damaged another building.

In addition to the 19 Americans killed, all of them air force personnel, 80 people were seriously wounded, including some non-Americans. All told, 259 Americans, 147 Saudis and 118 Bangladeshis were injured, most suffering cuts from flying glass, hospital workers said.

British and French troops are also stationed at the facility but no casualties were reported among their personnel.

Mr. Clinton noted Wednesday that the Group of Seven, at its summit meeting last year in Halifax, Nova Scotia, had launched initiatives to fight terrorism. The bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City and the poison gas attack in the Tokyo subway gave impetus to that call.

Mr. Clinton said that, at Lyon, "We expect to expand that work and we expect to see very practical, concrete results, including a package of 40 specific recommendations to combat terrorism."

The G-7 is primarily an economic group, as Mr. Clinton noted, but he added:

"We cannot have economic security in a global economy unless we can stand against these forces of terrorism. The United States will lead the way and we expect our allies to walk with us hand in hand. We cannot tolerate this kind of conduct."

The U.S. delegation to the summit had previously drawn up proposals related to the fight against terrorism, calling for better coordination of law enforcement and data-sharing, according to Michael McCurry, the White House spokesman.

The bombing Tuesday was the worst terrorist attack against an American target in the region since the 1983 truck-bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut that killed 241 Marines and sailors.

"At least three specific threats" against the U.S. military housing complex in Dhahran had been reported in recent months, NBC reported.

The Dhahran air base is headquarters for the U.S. Air Force's 4404th Air Wing, which enforces the no-flight zone over southern Iraq that was imposed at the end of the Gulf War.

SUMMIT: *After Terrorist Attack, U.S. Concerns Jolt an Agenda Dominated by Lackluster Economic Issues*

Continued from Page 1

Arabia could prove politically awkward.

Put simply, it will now be much harder for Mr. Chirac or Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany to criticize U.S. efforts to ban trade with countries that have a long history of backing terrorism.

If the Lyon meeting has looked likely to be thin on substantive results, it is not due to a lack of issues. Between the opening dinner and the close of business after lunch Saturday, the G-7 leaders will touch upon a dizzying array of political and economic subjects.

The problem instead is that the leaders may find themselves mouthing more platitudes than initiating concrete policies for three reasons:

• Domestic politics, whether that means facing an election or having to keep a lid on new spending, limit the room to maneuver.

• The economic trends among the seven countries are quite divergent, with a buoyant U.S. economy, a near-recession on the Continent and a recovering Japan.

• Government leaders are discovering the limitations of the G-7 itself, which has come under fire lately for not being sufficiently representative of the world economy.

Critics, such as the former U.S. Treasury official C. Fred Bergsten, have pointed out recently that the group accounts for only half of global economic output and is less representative of the planetary reality in a world where such nations as China, Russia, India and Brazil count more and more.

Mr. Clinton's team is obviously concerned about making sure the incumbent's image is well reflected by the media back home. Fortunately for the American, Washington has the best-performing economy in the G-7.

But Europeans such as the host, Mr. Chirac, and Mr. Kohl are unlikely to warm to U.S. attempts to advise them on how to solve Europe's persisting jobs crisis.

Mr. Chirac, who has just completed a stormy first year in office, has the embarrassing distinction of presiding over the country with the highest unemployment rate, at 12.3 percent.

Mr. Kohl is having a tough time persuading his fellow citizens to accept cuts in public spending and to roll back the welfare state.

In this context, it is not surprising that some Europeans are trying to find reasons to criticize the United States, ranging from the objections to the sanctions legislation to complaints about U.S. arrears in contributions to the United Nations and other international institutions.

Government officials preparing for the meeting said Mr. Chirac would probably make a series of statements warning about the dangers of economic globalization and might suggest more controls on currency markets.

But Paris is isolated when it comes to such dirigiste ideas, and Mr. Chirac is likely to get the cold shoulder from other G-7 partners, especially Washington and Tokyo, which are stressing the importance of free markets.

Mr. Chirac may do better with the issue of foreign aid, which he added to the Lyon agenda. And he may win an endorsement for the discussion at the World Trade Organization of links between trade and social standards, a goal also supported by the United States.

The leaders are expected to express general support for allowing the International Monetary Fund to sell up to $2 billion worth of gold in order to help the World Bank provide debt relief for some of the world's poorest countries.

But the meeting is unlikely to give its full endorsement because of German opposition to gold sales.

As for the proceedings themselves, they are in any case more political than economic, and many issues have been crowded into the agenda.

But perversely, had it not been for the terrorist action in Saudi Arabia, the meeting might have seemed a far more pedestrian event, where worthy goals are expressed but little action is taken.

3 Israeli Soldiers Die in Ambush

Arab Attackers Strike Near the Border With Jordan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAARAN, West Bank — Three Israeli soldiers on a border patrol were killed Wednesday in an ambush by Arab attackers who apparently infiltrated from Jordan, the army reported.

Two other soldiers were slightly wounded, and reports from Jordan said one of the attackers was killed.

Israel's new prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, suggested that Iran or Syria might have been involved.

"The principal sources are Iran and, unfortunately, also Syria, which is behaving more and more as a terror state in every way," he said on the Israeli Army radio.

But a hard-line Palestinian group, Al Intifada, said in a statement it sent to the Damascus bureau of Agence France-Presse that its forces had carried out the attack.

Mr. Netanyahu stressed that Israel and Jordan would increase their joint efforts "to prevent terror activities like this."

"To the best of our knowledge the terrorists came from Jordan," said Major General Uzi Dayan, head of the Israeli Army's Central Command. "We found their tracks and they returned to Jordan."

General Dayan said: "We are trying to stabilize a peace frontier here. In the past six months there has not been one terrorist incident in the Jordan Valley area."

Mr. Netanyahu said he received a telephone call from King Hussein of Jordan, who expressed condolences and said the attack was aimed at sabotaging the peace between the two nations. *(AP, AFP)*

Rights Activist Freed in Gaza

Reuters

GAZA — The Palestinian Authority released a human rights activist, Dr. Eyad R. Sarraj, on Wednesday morning, his brother said.

"They released him at 4 A.M. and dropped all charges against him," said the brother, Hakim Sarraj.

General Khaled Qidra of the Palestinian Authority refused to make a comment.

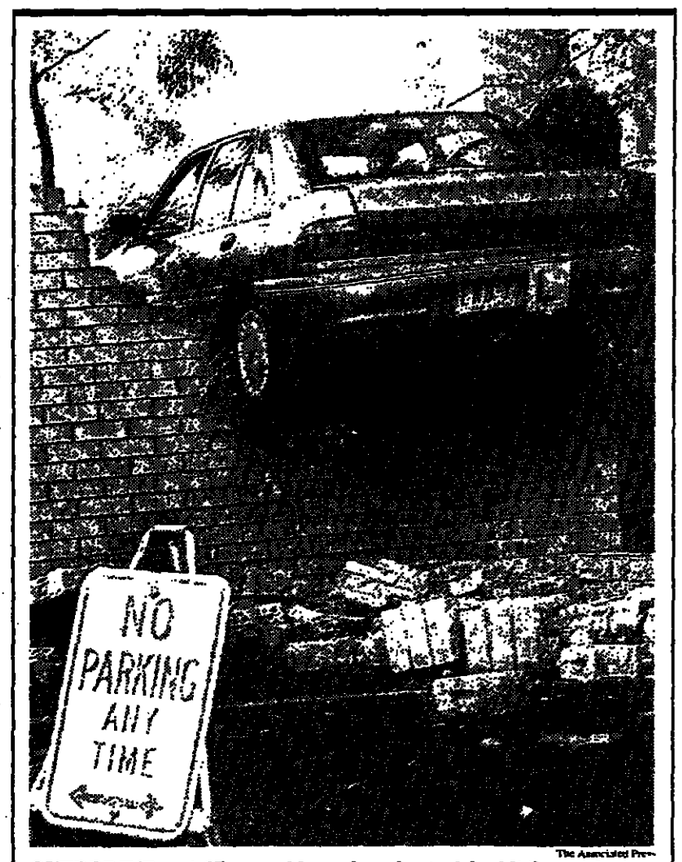
The self-rule authority had laid charges against Dr. Sarraj ranging from drug possession to assault of a Palestinian police officer.

He had been detained since June 9.

Israeli and Palestinian human rights groups have said they believed authorities were trying to frame Dr. Sarraj with the drug charge and feared he was being tortured.

The 53-year-old psychiatrist heads the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens Rights as well as a mental health clinic, and is known for his criticism of the authority's human rights record.

Last month, the police detained Dr. Sarraj for more than one week after The New York Times quoted him as saying the authority was "corrupt, dictatorial xand oppressive."



The Associated Press

OVERDRIVE — A 27-year-old man learning to drive hit the accelerator in reverse instead of the brakes, crashing into a wall in Melbourne.

BLAST: *Saudis Stunned by Militancy*

Continued from Page 1

heard-of in Saudi Arabia, the country's vast oil wealth has long served as a kind of cushion against unrest. While the money flowed freely in the late 1970s and 1980s, the ruling al Saud family spent lavishly on subsidies for the middle class, paying university students to go to class and farmers to grow wheat that would have been much cheaper to purchase abroad. Saudis who grew up in mud houses moved into walled villas and sent their children to modern air-conditioned schools.

"For 25 years, we really provided services for practically nothing," the senior government official said, adding that $950 billion "was not spent on palaces and businesses for royalty."

"It was spent to build the best airports, the best roads, the best seaports."

The government also has worked hard to maintain its conservative Islamic credentials, rigorously enforcing the Islamic legal code and spending billions to refurbish the Muslim holy cities of Mecca and Medina. "If you want to attack us, you'd better pick a subject other than Islam," the official said recently.

Throughout the 1980s, the formula worked. But then came the collapse of oil prices, coupled with the 1991 Gulf War, which cost the government an estimated $60 billion. Suddenly, one of the world's richest countries could no longer pay its bills.

The government was forced to trim subsidies and curb hiring. University graduates could no longer be assured of jobs. Per capita income fell by more than half from its early 1980s peak.

During the Gulf War, meanwhile, Islamic fundamentalists began to build a popular following by criticizing the presence of foreign "infidels" — American soldiers — on Saudi soil. They also began attacking the Saudi royal family on grounds of insufficient fealty to Islam, citing lavish lifestyles and widespread evidence of corruption.

Such criticisms struck a chord with many middle-class Saudis. While the middle class was suffering the effects of lower subsidies and unemployment, royal family members continued to live off the public purse, receiving free electricity and phone service; some were even known to commandeer planes from Saudia, the national airline, when the need arose.

The senior official asserted: "It is not accurate that the royal family is blooming and the rest of the nation is going down. There are members of the royal family who are hard up."

On the other hand, he added, "It is perception and sometimes perception is just as good as reality."

The clash between the government and the fundamentalists seemed to peak in 1994, when security forces arrested two prominent clerics, Safar Hawali and Salman Audeh, and detained hundreds of their followers. Around the same time, Saudi dissidents led by Mohammed Masaari, a former physics professor at King Saud University, set up shop in London and began peppering the kingdom with faxed propaganda, winning widespread attention from the western media.

In their public statements, at least, Saudi officials have tended to dismiss the dissidents as little more than noisy pests.

But the November bombing, in which a pickup truck packed with explosives was parked outside the training mission, added a new and frightening dimension to the challenge.

In its immediate aftermath, Saudi authorities were reluctant to acknowledge that Saudis may have been behind it, pointing fingers at hostile regimes in Iraq, Iran or Sudan.

After four suspects were arrested earlier this year, the officials claimed that they had uncovered ties to several key dissidents, including Mr. Masaari. But they never established more than an ideological connection, and in private conversations last month senior officials acknowledged that the bombers appeared to have been acting with little or no outside help.

BANK: *U.S. Deals Rebuff to Asian Development Bank Through Funding Cuts and Demands on Management*

Continued from Page 1

loans available to poor countries at low interest rates and with lengthy repayment schedules.

But the United States stunned its peers earlier this week by announcing that it would provide only half of the $680 million it pledged in 1991 for the development fund's sixth replenishment.

Although the bank has enacted a series of reforms advocated by the United States, Washington still owes $337 million on that 1991 pledge because the necessary appropriations were not endorsed on time by Congress.

In addition, while advocating major changes to the way the fund should be administered in the future, Washington firmly opposes granting India and China access to the fund despite increased lobbying by both countries and growing support for such a move by many donor countries.

Washington would like to see the fund become "financially independent in half a generation" by shortening the repayment period on its longest loans, by capping the amount individual countries can borrow and by making larger transfers from the prudently managed bank's other recurring income.

U.S. officials also warned other donors, which include Japan, most West European countries, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, that it would reject any moves to limit the ability of U.S. businesses to supply goods and services to projects financed by the fund.

On both the procurement issue and lending to China and India, Washington has threatened to quit the fund entirely if its fellow donors act against its wishes.

In a similar funding impasse involving the World Bank's International Development Association, Washington failed to match other countries' contributions and U.S. firms have been sidelined in seeking contracts, a point of bitter contention in the U.S. Congress, which must approve Washington's pledges to multilateral banks.

Diplomats from other donor countries have voiced support for reforming the fund's lending practices, but the U.S. position on China and India and its opposition to any restrictions on contracts for U.S. firms has rankled its peers.

"Washington has to realize that the idea of sanctions or penalties on U.S. firms in the procurement arena is an important incentive for other countries to contribute more relative to the United States," one diplomat said.

Japan, the bank's largest shareholder, indicated in the meetings and discussions with individual countries that it would not support sanctions against U.S. companies, regardless of the level of Washington's future contributions.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Keep Assisting Russia

A U.S. aid program designed to lessen the danger of further Chernobyl-style accidents in Soviet-designed nuclear plants has run into trouble in Congress. A House committee has recommended no funds for the program; the Senate is expected sometime this week to consider restoring the requested $66 million. The controversy deserves to be set in the larger context of what help, if any, still makes sense for Russia and its neighbors.

There are enticing arguments against any further aid to the former Soviet Union. Russia is, or should be, a wealthy country in its own right, and the United States has its own troubles. Often Moscow has gone its own way, displeasing the West by selling nuclear technology to Iran, continuing to develop new weapons, cozying up to China. Much money has been wasted on U.S. contractors who hardly knew the territory and who enriched Moscow's and Prague's $300-a-night hotels more than they helped anybody's transition to free markets or democracy.

All true, but there is another side. The Clinton administration has improved the administration of aid to the former Communist nations after an initial burst of often mismanaged zeal. Russia is one of many countries, each deserving judgment in its own right. Even in Russia's case, the crucial question is this: Which programs still serve U.S. interests? The answer, even if Russia charts an increasingly anti-Western course, is that much of the aid still makes sense, as long as Russia will accept it.

Certainly, measures to reduce the threat of nuclear war and nuclear terrorism fall into that category — helping Russia dismantle its weapons and secure its radioactive materials. Equally in the U.S. interest, although perhaps less obviously so, are programs that help develop a new civic society in Russia and other former Communist nations. Organizations such as the Eurasia Foundation and the Institute for Soviet American Relations, with U.S. aid funds, have reached out to Russia's regions to help environmental groups, independent television stations and others who may eventually form the backbone of a pluralistic, nonaggressive Russia.

Improving the safety of Soviet-built nuclear plants is also in the West's interest. As Chernobyl showed, the radioactive poisons of a nuclear accident respect no national boundaries. The human and financial costs of another disaster, moreover, could easily overwhelm a fragile democracy, undoing much of the West's hard work. Compared with the need, the U.S. program is not spending all that much, but by training plant operators and furnishing key pieces of monitoring equipment it has made plants safer in Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Hungary and elsewhere.

Some opposition to the program seems to be grounded in the belief that the older, unsafe plants should just be shut down. That may be so but it is not going to happen, so making them safer seems a sensible investment. Another hang-up is a dispute over whose money should be dipped into (defense, energy or foreign aid). If another plant blows up, that one will seem petty indeed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Inconvenient Links

The United States has set back the cause of democracy and justice in Haiti by freeing Emmanuel Constant from an American jail and postponing deportation proceedings against him. Mr. Constant headed Haiti's most violent paramilitary group during the recent military dictatorship there, and the current democratic government wants to try him for his alleged role in supervising scores of murders, rapes and cases of torture. But he is now at liberty in the United States.

Earlier this month he was released from the Maryland jail where he had been held for a year pending deportation, although he must still report regularly to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The State Department argues that Haiti's judicial and penal system is not yet prepared to deal with so notorious a suspect.

Mr. Constant's abrupt release undermines the principle of judicial accountability and reinforces suspicions that Washington would be relieved if he never came to trial.

During the same years that his group was terrorizing Haiti, Mr. Constant worked as a paid informant for the Central Intelligence Agency. For a time, some American officials apparently saw his paramilitary thugs and disruptive activities as a useful political counterweight to the radical supporters of Haiti's exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. A trial could raise embarrassing questions about the CIA's role in Haiti during a period when official U.S. policy called for the military regime to step aside and restore Mr. Aristide to office. In the fall of 1993, while working for the CIA, Mr. Constant organized a menacing mob that prevented an U.S. Navy ship from docking in Port-au-Prince.

When Mr. Aristide finally did return a year later, backed by American troops, a summons was issued for Mr. Constant's arrest. Somehow he managed to escape to the United States, entering on an ordinary tourist visa, and remained at large for five months. Following a public outcry, he was arrested in May 1995.

Haiti's justice system still suffers from serious problems, despite nearly two years of international assistance. But careful international monitoring and other procedural safeguards could have been arranged to assure a fair trial of Mr. Constant.

Failing that, Washington might have prolonged his detention or even brought him to trial in the United States under the International Convention on Torture. Mr. Constant's inconvenient links to the CIA should not prevent enforcement of the law.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Victims Don't Need It

President Bill Clinton, who until now has held the line against unnecessary tampering with the constitution, caved in on Tuesday. He has endorsed the idea of a constitutional amendment to protect victims' rights, following the lead of his apparent opponent in November, former Senator Bob Dole. Strong federal laws already are on the books guaranteeing victims an array of rights during criminal proceedings. Twenty states (Arkansas is not one of them) already have victims' rights constitutional amendments of their own, and other jurisdictions have statutes. Is there really any need, then, for amending the U.S. Constitution for this purpose, other than its political irresistibility?

The victims' rights movement has been extraordinarily successful, and with reason. Not too many years ago, victims were virtually shut out of the criminal justice process, barred from speaking at a sentencing hearing and sometimes kept out of the courtroom. In some notorious cases they were not notified when a plea bargain had been accepted or charges dropped. Reforms in these areas have been salutary.

But the impact of other proposals is not as clear. What influence, for example, will a victim's objection to a plea bargain have on the prosecutor and the court? How will the mechanics of notification be handled, especially in extremely busy jurisdictions where multiple hearings are held? How about cases, like the Oklahoma City bombing, where there are hundreds of victims of a single crime? What sort of protection from intimidation will have to be provided victims, and how will that be financed? Should the victim, rather than the court, be able to set the time schedule for trials? Should all this apply to victims of juvenile offenders?

It is fine to say the details will be spelled out in implementing legislation. But could not the whole subject be handled with legislation in the first place, so that states could experiment with a variety of changes, and mistakes could be corrected by Congress and state legislatures without implicating the constitution?

The subject of victims' rights presents none of the difficult political choices involved in balancing the budget. The president correctly cautioned against amending the constitution in the latter case because it simply was not necessary. It is even less necessary in the case of protecting victims. Candidates may get short-term payoffs for taking this politically popular position, but it is bad government to fiddle with the nation's basic charter in order to emphasize one's devotion to a cause, even a good one.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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The Group of Seven Could Help Save Algerians

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The communiqués that cascade down from this summer's summits will not mention the Algerian town of Blida, where a bomb killed at least seven people last Saturday. The world's leaders have weightier matters to ponder.

The silence of the summits is a distant slight for the people of Blida and the other Algerians who struggle to keep out of the murderous cross fire of Islamic fundamentalists and a repressive military-led government. Staying alive is the most urgent task of each day.

But that silence is a stain on the dignity of the Arab leaders who gathered in Cairo last weekend. They concentrated on lecturing Israel rather than looking honestly at the gangrene eating away at many Arab societies.

Blida is also not on the agenda of the Group of Seven in Lyon this week. The North American, European and Japanese diplomats and politicians gathering to review and praise the course of the global economy will not take kindly to the idea they should pause to consider Algeria's resurgent, savage war.

The obligation of the Arab leaders to Algeria is certainly more urgent. The war being waged by Islamic extremists against a corrupt, out-of-touch secular regime is not just close to home for other Arab governments. It is home, writ large and bloody. The conflict is driven by many of the same social, religious and economic forces that have exploded, or threaten to explode, in Lebanon, Egypt, Sudan and elsewhere.

But the duty to look at the explosive internal conflicts of the Arab world was shirked. Despite its moderate rhetoric about wanting peace with Israel (on certain conditions), that summit was a shocking step backward.

The Arab leaders cheerfully accepted into their midst Libya's Moammar Gadhafi, who traveled to Cairo by air in blatant violation of United Nations sanctions imposed on Libya for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988. Arab unity was exalted above international law and common decency.

President Hosni Mubarak, the host, feted leaders of Sudan even though he has persuasively accused their government of trying to assassinate him. Unity was installed again as the lowest common denominator of Arab politics.

The Cairo gathering warned Benjamin Netanyahu, the new Israeli prime minister, that "all Arab countries" will reconsider normalization with Israel if he stalls on peace. Whatever moral authority that declaration could have had was fatally compromised by the presence of Colonel Gadhafi and others who still see destruction of the Jewish state as their most urgent priority.

An outbreak of truth-telling would have produced a different Cairo communiqué. Arab leaders would have acknowledged that wrenching demographic and economic changes threaten their hold on power. And a return to hard-line Israeli policies will greatly add to their problems with populations swayed by fundamentalists preaching hatred of Israel. The bloodshed in Algeria shows what lies at the end of that road.

Arab unity based on evading severe internal problems is not unity but folly. A communiqué that spent more time on Algeria than Israel, issued by an Arab summit that would have condemned and shunned Colonel Gadhafi instead of honoring him, would have been a worthwhile weekend's work.

At Lyon, the great and the good will take some useful steps to reduce the indebtedness of a dozen of the world's poorest countries, and will issue pious endorsements of development.

What if instead these seven affluent northern nations decided to make a five- to 10-year commitment to one important but troubled country in the Third World as a focused demonstration that foreign assistance and involvement can end a cycle of despair and conflict?

The Washington Post.

The Leaders Grandstand and Politick Instead of Leading

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The meetings of rich countries' leaders began in 1975 as a private chat. That was the idea of France's then President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who invited foreign colleagues to go off to the country for a weekend.

The potential for personal and national ego display was so great, however, that the gatherings were soon turned into competitive demonstrations of national glory. Leaders talked less to one another than to the press of their own countries, exploiting the world stage for political profit.

This again was begun by the French, with François Mitterrand's display of quasi-monarchical grandeur at the Palace of Versailles in 1982. The United States struck back with the elaborately orchestrated Williamsburg summit in 1983.

Now the Group of Seven series has entered a new phase. There is less national pomp and entertainment, provided at public expense, but also less serious work. The previous summits produced some positive decisions of international cooperation, particularly with respect to monetary stability.

The draft final communiqué for the forthcoming meeting in Lyon (for many years now the final communiqué has been written before the meeting starts) consists in a series of platitudinous recommendations and observations. From the viewpoint of an American taxpayer, their publication scarcely justifies the transport of hundreds of White House officials and other civil servants from Washington to Lyon.

President Bill Clinton's intention, his aides say, is to "tell his European allies about Washington's success in creating jobs and reducing deficits." This message is unlikely to move his auditors, who have heard it before. Its real audience will be in the United States. This, for Mr. Clinton, is another campaign trip.

It is to be regretted that the G-7 opportunity has been so squandered. Edouard Balladur, the former French prime minister, remarked earlier this month that whatever the formulas and organizations of international cooperation, the world system is and will continue to be run by a directorate of the most powerful nations. That directorate's members are the G-7 nations.

This is not cynicism but realism. It is how the world works. The G-7 meetings could have become a serious forum for anticipating the problems of the future. They started out with that intention.

This meeting in Lyon comes at a time when the process of economic globalization needs critical oversight. The international monetary system remains unstable; the Bretton Woods system that underwrote three decades of postwar growth in America and Western Europe awaits its replacement.

There is growing divergence not only between the rich and the poor inside Western societies but between the power of the rich versus the power of the rest. Employees, organized or not, have less power today than for many years.

Globalization has exercised extremely powerful downward pressures on wages and is making employment more precarious than at any time since the early decades of the industrial revolution, before the emergence of the trade union movement in the mid-19th century.

This is very important for the future stability of the industrial nations. The governments of the Western democracies confront future problems which require public cooperation for their solution. What now is being done to the living standards and economic security of workers makes that cooperation increasingly unlikely.

Take the problems of social security and welfare. The demographic evolution of the mature industrial countries is producing a dramatic change in the ratio of earners to the retired. In the United States 40 years from now, there may be as few as two (perhaps statistically fewer) taxpaying workers for every retired person. The former are going to be asked to pay for the latter.

The banker and former secretary of commerce Peter G. Peterson wrote in The Atlantic in May that the United States may be in a worse position than Europe in this respect, as the Europeans enjoy "long-term defenses that we lack." The Europeans budget public spending on health, tax welfare benefits as income and have high household saving rates.

They also have stronger traditions of public solidarity, as does Japan. In 1986 it was possible for the Japanese government to legislate a major reduction in future pensions by citing "equity between the generations." Such future appeals to equity will go nowhere in societies where the wage-earning public has come to believe that government and corporate business are at war with it.

When even a liberal government like Mr. Clinton's makes corporate interest its own, resentments are created that could turn a future budget crisis over social spending into a political crisis.

No one expects a meeting of heads of state to solve such problems. However, the G-7 structure is one of the few for cooperative international work at a very high political level. It could be used to examine future problems common to the G-7 nations. It is sad that this opportunity should be wasted.

International Herald Tribune.
Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Don't Lose This Chance for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

By Patricia Lewis

LONDON — This week sees the first real chance the world has had of banning nuclear weapons tests. The negotiations in Geneva for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty are nearly at agreement and aim for completion this Friday. Yet the chance could be lost.

It was India in 1954 that first proposed a nuclear test ban, and it has been India that, until recently, pushed the issue at negotiating forums in New York and Geneva. Now, however, it is saying it cannot sign unless the treaty is linked to a time-bound framework on total nuclear disarmament and also prohibits nonexplosive laboratory experiments and computer modeling of nuclear weapons.

Both demands are untenable within the current negotiations. The treaty is designed only to ban nuclear tests, not to bring about total nuclear disarmament — that will come. Second, a ban on nonexplosive laboratory experiments and computer modeling would be unverifiable. How could we be sure that nobody was carrying out computer modeling?

America's warhead for the Trident D-5 missile was designed on a computer equivalent to one that would sit on an office desk today, plus the required software, for less than $3,000.

The cost-effective verification regime crafted for the test ban treaty is designed to detect and identify nuclear explosions. A verification regime for laboratory and computer techniques would require inspections in every laboratory, home, school and college, and even then there would be little guarantee that culprits could be caught.

The other issues that are causing most headaches are on-site inspections and provisions about entry into force.

On-site inspections are a problem because there are opposing camps, both standing firm. The first camp, led by the United States, wants data from "national technical means" (satellites and other forms of technical intelligence) as well as international monitoring facilities to be an automatic trigger for on-site inspections. The second, led by China, does not want national technical intelligence to be used as a trigger at all.

There are compromise proposals, but the two opposing camps have not yet agreed to compromise.

Most tricky of all are the conditions for entry into force. Britain, supported by Pakistan and Russia, is insisting that India, Pakistan and Israel ratify the treaty before it takes force. Given that it looks as if India will not sign the treaty now or in the near future, this approach seems guaranteed to ensure that the treaty never takes effect.

That would be the worst of outcomes for the nuclear weapon states. If India does not sign or ratify, the verification regime would not be implemented. We would have a treaty with no teeth whatever. India could have immense veto power in this situation, holding up the treaty indefinitely.

Greater pressure could be brought to bear on India by the following steps:

• Go some way to compromise with India over demands to convene a discussion forum on multilateral, verifiable nuclear disarmament. Include in the preamble to the test ban treaty a commitment to begin these negotiations on condition that India be at the table when they begin and that India undertake to sign the treaty.

• Accept a compromise on the entry-into-force conditions. It is important that the treaty enter into force as soon as possible and that the nuclear testing programs of the states signed up and those that are not be thus constrained. A treaty without India and Pakistan may not be the best of all possible worlds, but it would be a great deal better than allowing India all rights of veto on the treaty forever. We do not want a treaty that will either collapse due to the whim of one country or never be able to implement its verification regime.

• Accept that it is better to have a good treaty with a solid verification regime and one country not participating than a treaty without a verification regime. If India is the only state with a nuclear weapons capability to refuse to sign this treaty, then pressure can be applied by detecting India's nuclear activities and by establishing the international norm of no nuclear testing through a treaty that has real teeth.

All negotiations are about compromise. There is not a treaty in existence that all parties are 100 percent happy about. We can only hope that good sense will prevail. The Cold War is over. The arms race is over. Prove it.

The writer is director of the Verification Technology Information Center, a London-based independent nongovernmental organization funded by foundations and charitable trusts. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Let the IRA Know You're Angry

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Sinn Fein supporters in Belfast and in America are angry over the IRA's latest bombing, in Manchester, which injured more than 200 people.

It is the anger of people who have been too long at war, who at last were letting themselves believe that the future was about to bury the past.

When I asked Senator Edward Kennedy for his thoughts now, he declared: "The IRA are no friends of Ireland. They are enemies of peace. No amount of IRA rationalizing or dissembling can possibly justify their continuation of violence."

That anger is healthy. The more the better. Pile it on. It's the only thing that can save the Irish peace process.

Because that anger is a reaffirmation that the vast majority of Irish Catholics in the United States, and in Belfast, believe in the cease-fire — which held for 17 months before the IRA broke it on Feb. 9 — and want to see it restored and made permanent.

The IRA gunmen need to taste that anger, they need to be confronted daily with how much they are operating against the tide of their community, most of which believes that the war is over.

A pro-IRA city official in Belfast said there last week: "The one absolute truth here now is that nobody believes there is an advantage to war. They might have believed it before, but there is no conviction now. They will go along with it out of family ties, history and so on, but how long can you sustain a war if you don't believe in it?"

The anti-IRA anger is also healthy because it underscores the degree to which the IRA's sympathizers realize that they have been offered everything they ever wanted in a negotiating framework, and that further fighting now makes absolutely no sense.

The IRA demanded a seat at the negotiating table for its political wing, Sinn Fein. It got it. It demanded that it not have to surrender its weapons immediately to enter talks. It got that. The only military sacrifice the IRA has to make is to restore the cease-fire.

The IRA wanted the United States to have a formal role in the negotiations, so that the Irish nationalists would not be left at the mercy of the British. It got it. Former Senator George Mitchell, a man trusted by the Irish nationalists, has been allowed by Britain and the Protestants to head the all-party peace talks under way in Belfast. But the IRA response was just more explosives.

So what to do next? Get angry, but don't get crazy. If we have learned anything about peace processes from South Africa to the Middle East, it is that they have a certain rhythm.

Once the silent majorities decide that the war is over, once they withdraw the mandate of Heaven from the gunmen, that becomes a hard fact that drives reconciliation, but not necessarily at God's speed or along an even track.

Often the extremists act more desperate the more progress is achieved, because their way of life on the barricades is being threatened, or because they see their extremist visions being made obsolete by the peacemakers.

There is a real temptation now to sever contacts with Gerry Adams, Sinn Fein's leader, and to ban Sinn Fein from the all-party talks. That is what IRA extremists want, because then the public anger will be turned at the British and Americans and not at them. No, now is the time to keep reminding Sinn Fein and the IRA that the negotiating table remains open to them, but only if the IRA agrees to an immediate and unconditional resumption of the cease-fire.

Mr. Adams and Sinn Fein need to be the transmitters of the public anger, and to use it to win the battle within the IRA over whether to opt for negotiations.

The Clinton team has been right to keep its lines to Mr. Adams open. "If there were no Gerry Adams we would have to invent him," said Anthony Lake, the president's national security adviser, who has been in the thick of the Irish negotiations. "We must have someone like him to bring along the men of violence."

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Rhodes Resigns

LONDON — The *Times*, on the acceptance by the Chartered Company of Cecil Rhodes' resignation [as director], says: "The shareholders of the British South Africa company may find consolation for what would otherwise be a serious blow to the enterprise which owes everything to Mr. Rhodes ... they may comfort themselves that in a new country, life and administration have an elasticity and adaptability which open up possibilities scarcely conceivable by those who live in an old and highly-organized society."

1921: Lunch on Floor

WASHINGTON — Senators will soon be able to eat their luncheons without leaving the Senate floor. Workmen are putting in place tables on the portico leading out of the famous Marble Room, which has been closed to the public during sessions of the Senate and is technically, therefore, as much "the floor" as the Senate chamber. Electric percolators and devices for serving hot dishes are to be installed, and there will be arrangements for serving cool soft drinks.

1946: Good 'Frauleins'

FRANKFURT — All good little "*frauleins*" who date Americans and whose political antecedents are above reproach are to be formed into an occupation "Junior League." This is the essence of a project which is another phase of the program to improve the social tone of the American Zone. United States Forces, European Theater, is worried about GIs meeting the right sort of women. Under this new project, the Army will decide whether or not a woman is socially eligible to be escorted to GI dances and other entertainments under Army auspices.

OPINION/LETTERS

Britain Must Grow Up And Stop the Tantrums

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Britain has gone off its rocker. It's a long time since Harold Macmillan (called SuperMac when he was prime minister) said, "We will play Athens to their Rome."

That remark was arrogant, but it was widely understood as a not too far-fetched claim to superior British intelligence, diplomatic skill and civilized custom to complement America's brawn in leading the world.

Now Prime Minister John Major proudly claims "victory" for his obstructionist petulance in the European Union's plan to permit resumption of one limited category of exports, banned for health reasons first acknowledged by Britain's own authorities. Consequences be damned, it's just the day's game that matters.

In the same spirit, the mass circulation press proclaimed "football war" on Germany before the European-soccer semifinal, reviving World War II slogans. The editor of The Sun congratulated himself on relative decency by only headlining his story "Let's Blitz Fritz" and putting it back on Page 4. "The Sun has maintained a jingoistic approach, rather than a xenophobic one," he said.

That's a far cry from a country that was once proud of the gentlemanly maxim, "It's not winning but how you play the game that counts." Well, fans will be fans and football hostilities are much preferable to the kind that ravaged Europe until the middle of this century. But seen from across the Channel, there is something in the manner and tone of British behavior that raises the question whether the difference is appreciated and cherished.

The disproportion between the "mad cow" problem and the beef ban it provoked and London's method of fighting back also raises serious doubts on Britain's idea of what the EU is about.

The disease is a public health issue, not one of nationality, and everyone else's beef market has also been affected. Beef consumption in France has dropped 30 to 40 percent despite the ban.

Further, there was considerable sympathy for Britain's hard luck in the EU, which pledged to contribute 80 percent of the cost of destroying herds. But that was discounted in favor of belligerent retribution by Britain, which blocked all manner of unconnected EU business with a veto.

The only comparison was President de Gaulle's "empty chair" obstructionism in 1965, when the Community was young and uncertain, and even then his purpose was to shape its future, not just save one industry.

Few British voices have been raised against the childish absurdity of Mr. Major's tactics. The Economist of London has understood that they exacerbate the fight over whether Britain really wants to be in the EU and why. "In the matter of reshaping the Union, Britain will have less influence than ever," it wrote.

There has long been a domestic divide about Britain's relations with continental Europe. The big argument when Community membership was finally proposed was whether the country's role in the world would be better assured through the Commonwealth and the "special relationship" with the United States. That base is no longer available, even as a vague possibility.

And when Britain was admitted, there was a great initial euphoria among other members that it would bring a level of civility, expertise, worldly experience and initiative that could only enhance the whole enterprise.

Disillusion was rapid. It is true, as The Economist notes, that the Treaty of Rome has no provision for expulsion, and even fervent "Euroskeptics" aren't saying Britain should pull out. But it is getting hard to escape the impression that while Britain doesn't want to be excluded, it wants to wreck the project from inside.

Partners are looking to the Labor Party's Tony Blair, heavily favored to win the next election, for a better understanding that the EU serves common interests. But it will take a change of public awareness, more than a change of government, to repair the damage.

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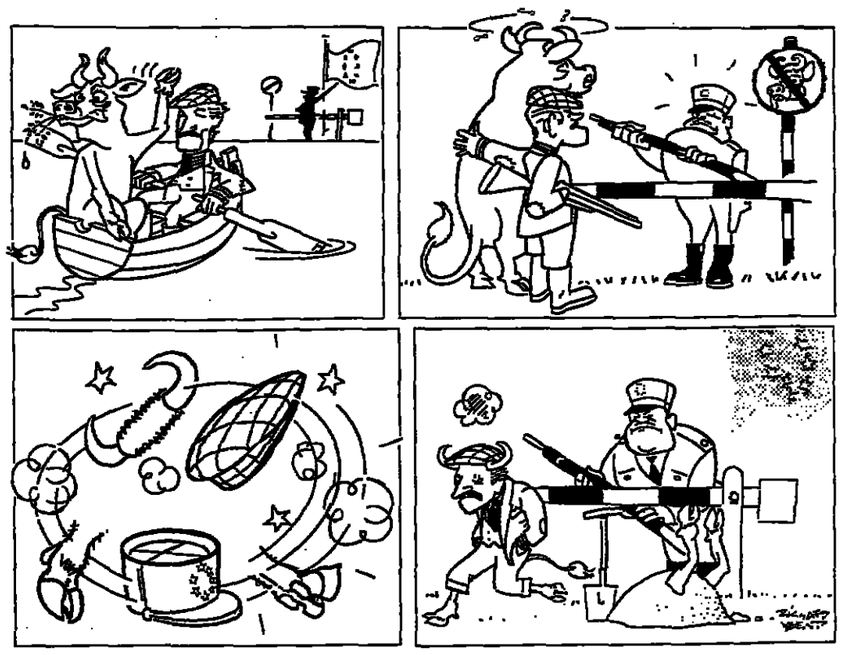

Welcome to the Morgue, Where Time Lives On

By Clyde Haberman

NEW YORK — The name, of course, sounds terrible — the morgue — whispering of death and grim finality. Don't be fooled. The morgue of a newspaper offers the blessing of eternal life, a realm where the Vanderbilts are forever sailing to Europe and John T. Scopes is still on trial, where GIs slog across war-torn Europe and an upstart Orson Welles directs a new film called "Citizen Kane."

MEANWHILE

The morgue, for the uninitiated, is the name many newspapers give to their repositories of old clippings and photographs. It is a tree of knowledge, bestowing the gift of instant expertise on the most callow reporter. That is, if he is clever about it. A certain skill (and a measure of hocus-pocus) is required to pluck the right nugget of information from a yellowing "clip," then drop it into an article with such authority that a reader would swear the fellow was there when Bruno Hauptmann was found guilty of kidnapping the Lindbergh baby.

Sadly, newspaper morgues are fading away, sacrificed to a more efficient technology that enables reporters to plug into computer systems and retrieve data as fleeting images on a screen. Adieu clippings. At The New York Times, articles have not been routinely snipped since 1990, and most of the newspaper's morgue is being turned over to the New York Public Library.

Over the decades, an estimated 22 million articles were cut, dated, cross-referenced, folded and stored in cardboard folders, from a car accident meriting a single paragraph to the collapse of communism in Europe.

An absorbing look at the vast world of The Times' clip files is provided in "Headlines, Deadlines, Bylines: The New York Times Morgue, 1896-1996," an exhibition at the New York Public Library that is part of commemorations of the paper's purchase by Adolph S. Ochs 100 years ago.

Some 500 clips are displayed, offering glimpses into The Times' coverage over the last century: the epic and the routine, the heroes and the rogues, the conquests in space and the inhumanities on Earth.

There is no pretense of being encyclopedic. Rather, the purpose is to give a taste of both the times and The Times. So we have articles on the two world wars and Vietnam, but not on the two Kennedy assassinations and Watergate. We have Babe Ruth's 60th home run but not Roger Maris's 61st.

More intriguing than specific events are insights that morgue folders offer into social change, especially since the emphasis here is on more distant times. An editorial from March 7, 1930, explained why The Times was abandoning the custom of referring to blacks as negroes, small n. From now on it would be Negro. "It is not merely a typographical change," the paper said. "It is an act of recognition of racial self-respect for those who have been generations in 'the lower case.'"

There are examples of Times scoops like the Titanic's sinking on its maiden voyage in 1912, deduced from fragmentary radio reports by the managing editor, Carr Van Anda.

Admissions of fallibility are made. The Times does indeed get it wrong sometimes, arguably never more so than in the meager coverage given to the Holocaust as it was unfolding. Consider this headline from June 30, 1942: "1,000,000 Jews Slain By Nazis, Report Says." That shocker appeared over an article of a mere six paragraphs that ran on Page 7 — and not even at the top.

Yet center stage is held not by any one event but by the morgue itself. The modern morgue effectively came into being in 1908, when the first subject folder was created (labeled "Journalism — New York Times).

Beyond information, the morgue excited the senses. High-tech data retrieval systems may be efficient. But in the morgue you didn't just read history. You smelled it, in the mustiness of all that aging paper. The high-quality rag paper used long ago felt good to the touch. And the sight of a 96-point headline, more than an inch high, told you before you even unfolded the clip to make out all the words — MEN WALK ON MOON — that something incredible had happened. No computer printout matches it.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The UN Chief

Regarding "Keep Rooting Out Saddam Hussein's Arsenal" (Opinion, June 21) by Ruth Wedgwood:

Given the acrimonious debate over the reappointment of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali, perhaps it is time the UN membership considered a person uniquely qualified to address the organization's crises: the chairman of the UN Special Commission on Iraq, Sweden's Rolf Ekeus.

Many share the view that reforming the UN will not be accomplished without the leadership of a reform-minded insider. Certainly the UN's fiscal crisis will not be resolved without a secretary-general largely supported by the U.S. delegation. But ultimately the UN needs a tough-minded diplomat unafraid to face down the organization's problems and critics.

The courage Mr. Ekeus displays as he stands toe-to-toe with the Iraqi regime strikes the right chord as we debate the future of the United Nation's leadership.

REX P. STONER.
Amman, Jordan.

Regarding "U.S. Is Adamant: Boutros Ghali Must Go" (June 21):

It is sheer chutzpah for the American administration — and the Republican Congress — to try to dictate the choice of United Nations secretary-general when the United States is more than a billion dollars behind in its dues. Granted, the UN needs America as much as America needs the UN, but there isn't a club in the world that would put up with a member's incomplete payment year after year.

The situation, ironically, is quite the reverse of the old American battle cry "taxation without representation." Perhaps, rather than bowing to America's petulant posturing and bullying threats, the UN should just serve the United States notice of termination of membership — and throw some tea into New York harbor.

JOAN Z. SHORE.
Antibes, France.

Bosnia Elections

When Warren Christopher foresees Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic out of office after elections in Bosnia *("Without Elections, There Will Be No Unified Bosnian State," Opinion, June 15)*, let us hope that behind the conventional diplomatic niceties, he means to have them withdrawn, forcefully if necessary, and locked up under the care of the International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague.

With proper and necessary political will from the Western officials dealing with the former Yugoslavia, NATO and IFOR should surely be able to stand up to a couple of criminals.

HUBERT DESCHARRIERES.
Bertrange, Luxembourg.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

A Venomous Rift in U.S. Science

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a U.S. federal appeals board dismissed all charges last week in one of the country's most celebrated investigations of alleged scientific misconduct, many are asking how the process for handling allegations of fraud in science could have gotten so badly off track.

The board, which rejected findings that Dr. Thereza Imanishi-Kari faked data a decade ago in a report signed by a leading Nobel laureate, was highly critical of the U.S. government's Office of Research Integrity.

The decade-long case has roused high passions among scientists, some of whom saw it as a barometer of the public's apparent hostility toward science, while others were alarmed at how the case had turned into a political confrontation with Congress.

One reason for the drawn-out and divisive nature of the case was the imperfect procedures of the new federal office to investigate biomedical fraud. Another was the high-profile conflict between Representative John D. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat who was then a House committee chairman, and Dr. David Baltimore, the Nobel laureate and former colleague who defended Dr. Imanishi-Kari to the end. This tension politicized every stage of the long inquiry process.

The unanimous decision by the three-member adjudications panel of the Department of Health and Human Services was a complete exoneration for Dr. Imanishi-Kari, an immigrant scientist from Brazil. It also vindicates the long and eventually lonely campaign waged in her defense by Dr. Baltimore, a struggle that forced him to relinquish the presidency of Rockefeller University.

DESPITE the painstakingly detailed decision, which consisted of more than 200 single-spaced pages, several of Dr. Imanishi-Kari's critics continue to believe that the discrepancies in a disputed experiment arose from concocted data.

The long dispute drove rifts in the scientific community, pitting Nobel laureate against Nobel laureate in a very public spectacle. One scientist, Dr. Donald Kennedy of Stanford University, commented that the appeals board decision marked "the end of the sorriest chapter in American science that I can think of."

Rick Friedman for The New York Times

David Baltimore in his M.I.T. lab.

The accusations against Dr. Imanishi-Kari arose at a time when Congress had become impatient with the apparent inability of universities to handle cases of scientific fraud. Mr. Dingell, who headed the House Energy and Commerce Committee, took up the issue, treating scientists with the same disdain he had used with overcharging military contractors. He made the Imanishi-Kari affair a test case.

Although Dr. Baltimore, who is now at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was never accused of fraud, he was drawn into the case because he was a co-author of Dr. Imanishi-Kari's disputed paper. His standing up to Mr. Dingell in several public confrontations was a spectacle that both exhilarated and terrified scientists who supported him because of Mr. Dingell's power over the science budget. The high-profile campaign made Dr. Baltimore vulnerable to any crack in his adamant defense, and eventually one appeared.

After several reviews of the disputed paper had found nothing seriously wrong with the disputed article, the National Institutes of Health ordered Dr. Baltimore to publish a correction of a minor part of it, where the information was not fully in accord with data in Dr. Imanishi-Kari's notebook.

In March 1989, the predecessor to the Office of Research Integrity had issued its draft report on Dr. Imanishi-Kari. She was guilty, the office said, of faking data and should be barred from receiving federal funds for 10 years.

When an appeals board was created in 1992, it examined the forensic evidence against Dr. Imanishi-Kari and was not impressed.

FOR some, the Office of Research Integrity has been a blight on the face of both law and science. Dr. Bernadine Healy, a former director of the National Institutes of Health who had insisted on formation of the appeals board, said she was horrified by the office's workings.

"I came full circle to thinking that an adversarial system was necessary," Dr. Healy said. "It had become obvious that this was a totally polluted system where these scientists got behind closed doors and worked out their venom, taking down their colleagues. It was a Star Chamber, a hideous travesty of justice."

The appeals board seems to have arrived at a similar opinion, to judge by the frequency with which it has reversed the office's findings and the scalding language in which it has done so. Of the four cases so far appealed, including the Imanishi-Kari case, the board has dismissed three and upheld one.

The case has had a heavy impact on both Dr. Imanishi-Kari. "It was a nightmare," she said. "I felt like Joseph K." the main character in "The Trial," a novel by Franz Kafka.

For Dr. Healy, the issue is to understand what went wrong and to make sure that it will not happen again. With the Imanishi-Kari case added to others that were dismissed on appeal, "A lot of professional careers were ruined — that's their whole life, destroyed," Dr. Healy said. "There was a lot of cruelty and abusive behavior tolerated in the name of rooting out fraud."

Israel Antiquities Authority/Biblical Archeological Authority

Overhead view of the entire En Hatzeva site in the northern Negev, about 20 miles from the Dead Sea.

Shards of an Ancient Culture

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The familiar biblical story of sibling rivalry, foreshadowing strife in the Middle East then and to this day, began when the pregnant Rebecca, wife of Isaac, was told by the Lord:

Two nations are in thy womb.
And two manner of people shall be separated from thy bowels;
And the one people shall be stronger than the other people;
And the elder shall serve the younger. — Genesis 25:23

Rebecca gave birth to twin sons, Esau and Jacob, whose lives fulfilled the prophecy. Esau, the firstborn, became a hunter who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, a stew. Jacob tricked their dying father into granting a blessing that made Jacob master over Esau. The brothers, an angry Esau and a fearful Jacob, went their separate, antagonistic ways as patriarchs of rival nations.

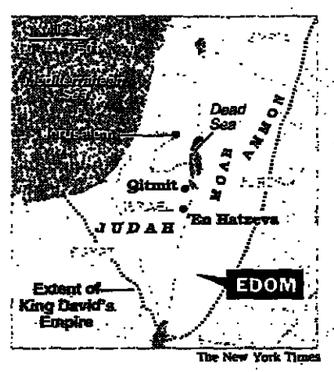
Esau took wives from among the Canaanites and settled his family in the hill country of Seir, which became known as the land of Edom. This land, east of the Negev desert of Israel, lies in present-day Jordan, extending from the Dead Sea south to the Gulf of Aqaba. Esau is called the father of the Edomites, about whom little is known except for the biblical accounts, which were colored by Israelite animosity.

New discoveries by archeologists are beginning to cast light on Edom's shadowy history. Digging at several sites in Edomite country, notably Tell el-Kheleifeh, they have uncovered distinctive pottery from the first millennium B.C. and seals bearing inscriptions to Qos, the principal Edomite deity. Other inscriptions give the name of one of the Edomite kings mentioned in Assyrian documents.

More recently, however, the discoveries are coming from ruins well within Israel itself and are revealing previously unknown aspects of Edomite religion and art in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., apparently the height of the culture's political development.

In the current issue of The Biblical Archaeology Review, two Israeli archeologists describe what they say is "one of the most spectacular finds of recent decades in all Israel."

At En Hatzeva, a site in the Negev



The New York Times

20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of the Dead Sea, the archeologists have discovered a hoard of religious artifacts, including shattered cultic figures that bear striking resemblances to Edomite material. Among the 75 objects are seven limestone incense altars, some stone sculptures with stylized human features, chalices and knee-high clay stands in the shape of human figures that were presumably for making offerings to deities.

THE artifacts were excavated about 50 feet (15 meters) from the ruins of a fortified city. The archeologists suspect that this was a shrine from the seventh and early sixth centuries B.C. Although all the cultic objects had been smashed, every piece was there, indicating that the objects had been placed in a pit and destroyed by later iconoclasts. Most of the objects have now been restored.

"It is these anthropomorphic stands that most clearly suggest that the hoard may be Edomite," said the archeologists, Dr. Rudolf Cohen and Dr. Yigal Yisrael of the Israeli Antiquities Authority. "The anthropomorphic figures probably represent priests or their followers, rather than gods."

Dr. Itzhaq Beit-Arieh, an archeologist at Tel Aviv University, is less reserved: "En Hatzeva clearly indicates an Edomite presence in the region connecting Edom and Judah."

If he is right, the findings raise questions for archeologists and other scholars. Is this evidence of an Edomite conquest of part of the southern Israelite kingdom of Judah? Or is it just evidence that enterprising Edomite merchants set up an enclave there?

At the time, Judah was certainly vulnerable. In 586 B.C., the Babylonians had destroyed the temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. The northern kingdom of Israel was conquered by the Assyrians, and Judah was under increasing pressure from first the Assyrians and then the Babylonians.

If the Edomites had indeed taken advantage of this weakness, as the research suggests, it would add an important element to this chapter in the troubled history of Israel but would not be surprising.

In other times, according to the Bible, the Edomites refused to let the Israelites pass through their territory on their way from Egyptian bondage to the Promised Land. Saul, the first king of Israel, waged war against Edom, and his successor, David, conquered it and made the Edomites vassals.

Before the latest discoveries, the first evidence for possible Edomite incursions into a weakened Judah came from the ruins of Qitmit, 27 miles north of En Hatzeva. Dr. Beit-Arieh, who excavated Qitmit, identified it as an Edomite shrine on the basis of more than 800 artifacts, mainly figurines, human-shaped cultic stands and inscriptions referring to the Edomite god Qos.

At first, En Hatzeva held little promise as a possible Edomite site. It lay at a crossroads where pastoral nomads and caravans stopped for centuries. Earlier excavations there had yielded the remains of occupations in Roman, Byzantine and early Islamic times.

Then ruins of a fortified city from the ninth to sixth centuries B.C. were also identified. It was outside one of these of these walls that Dr. Cohen, deputy director of the antiquities authority, and Dr. Yisrael, a specialist in Negev archeology, came upon the buried remains of the shrine.

They were particularly struck by similarities between the anthropomorphic stands there and at Qitmit. They were made on a potter's wheel, but limbs, noses, locks of hair and other details were modeled by hand.

The stands are hollow cylinders, bear depictions of humans and animals and are topped with a bowl, presumably where the offering was placed, either burning incense or libations. Some are decorated with a pattern of triangles associated with artifacts found at undisputed Edomite sites. The architecture of En Hatzeva and Qitmit is also similar.

Was Tutankhamen Murdered?

By David Stout
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tempering their excitement with scholarly caution, two scientists said that X-rays may suggest that there was foul play in the early death of Tutankhamen, the boy pharaoh who ruled Egypt more than 3,000 years ago.

The X-rays of Tutankhamen's head were made 28 years ago at his tomb in the Valley of the Kings near Luxor, Egypt by a team of British scientists led by Dr. R.G. Harrison, chairman of the anatomy department at the University of Liverpool.

Dr. Harrison, who has since died, speculated after studying the X-rays that King Tut, as he is commonly known, may have died of a blow to the back of the head. That theory was advanced a tiny, tentative step on Long Island by an Egyptologist and a physician who is a trauma specialist.

"It looks probable that he was murdered," said the Egyptologist, Dr. Bob Brier of the C.W. Post campus of Long Island University. "Probable, but not certain."

Dr. Brier said Dr. Harrison was among the first to speculate that Tut had been killed, and that a study of the X-rays not only reinforces that theory but raises the possibility that the pharaoh may have lingered for some weeks after the mortal blow was struck.

After examining the X-rays and offering caveats (the X-rays are old, the head older by far), Dr. Gerald Irwin, the trauma specialist, said that a white line on the film could indicate the presence of a blood clot, and that could suggest Tut's death was not immediate.

"It's an intriguing mystery," Dr. Irwin said.

That is something Egyptologists agree on, even if they are less willing than Dr. Brier to speculate about foul play. "We don't know what the cause of death was," said Dr. Emily Teeter, the assistant curator of the Oriental Institute Museum at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Rita Freed, curator of the Egyptian and Nubia Department at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was similarly skeptical. "Could he have been murdered?" she asked. "Sure."

But Dr. Freed, like Dr. Teeter, was doubtful about the value of X-rays taken under less than ideal conditions in a tomb that lay undiscovered from the time of Tut's burial around 1350 B.C. to its discovery by Howard Carter in 1922. In addition to the possibility that those handling Tut's remains could have caused what is shown in the X-ray, there is no quick way to repeat the scans because the body has been returned to its tomb.

"We don't know anything about the cause of his death," Dr. Freed said. "Except that he was awfully young." About 19, the historians believe.

What if Tut died not of, say, disease or a fall from a chariot but of murder most foul?

"The world wouldn't be radically different," no matter what the truth was, Dr. Brier acknowledged.

Dr. Brier is currently preparing a three-part cable television series on Egyptian history for The Learning Channel. He said he enlisted the help of Dr. Irwin, a colleague at C.W. Post, to try something new.

The known facts are intriguing enough, and sad. After Tut died, his teen-age wife, Ankhesenamen, sent a message to the king of the Hittites in what is now Syria: "Send me one of your sons, and I will make him king."

A young, eligible Hittite was sent but was mysteriously murdered at the Egyptian border. His death cleared the way for Ayh, a commoner in his 60s, to wed Ankhesenamen.

Ayh lived only a few more years and seems to have been the Millard Filimore of Pharaohs. He was succeeded by Horemheb, who had been his military adviser.

As for Ankhesenamen, "We never hear of her again," Dr. Brier said. "She disappears from history."

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38 Crux
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40 Composer Khachaturian
41 Kind of bird
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47 Sea divers
49 Everything
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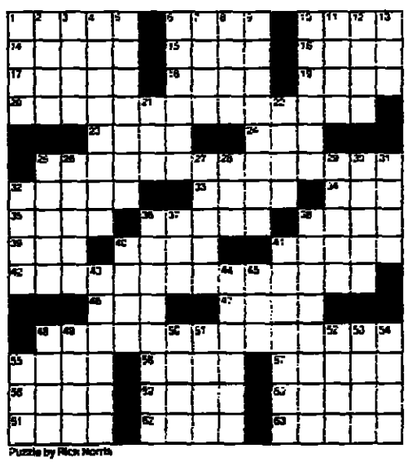
56 Servant of Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra"
57 Not rosy
58 Part of A.D.
59 Entice, with "in"
60 Permission
61 Bite
62 Raced
63 Like some seals

DOWN

1 There ought to be one
2 Ho Chi —
3 Breakfast brand name
4 Gazebos, e.g.
5 Not monochromatic
6 Trumpet relative
7 Like some Keats works
8 Lucky in the lottery, maybe
9 Lap dog
10 Is
11 Anne Lindsay's "— Robin Gray"
12 Actress Louise
13 Place for a masseuse
21 "Boola Boola" singer
22 Dryer detritus
25 Home contractor's three
26 Opening word
27 Surgery aid
28 Bamboozles
29 Powerless to move
30 Actress Patricia et al.
31 Girl of a 1918 song
22 Feudal estate
36 Crosby and Como, e.g.
37 Ague, in Arles
38 Some shrines
40 Cinematic canine
41 Elevate
43 Seder staple
44 Like big hair, e.g.
45 Telescopic sighting
48 Lotto-like game
49 Keepers keep them
50 Small amount
51 Handle, with "with"
52 Prized
53 Wash
54 Squeezed (out)
55 Interjection



Puzzle by Rick Morris

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Solution to Puzzle of June 26

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Tornadoes: How the Whirl Turns

By Curt Suplee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Of all nature's ghastly tantrums, tornadoes are among the most deadly — and the least understood. Although about 1,000 of them strike the United States every year, there is little firm evidence about why and how they form, or exactly what happens inside a twister's debris-shrouded funnel cloud.

The reasons for this mystery are plain enough. It is extremely difficult to predict where a tornado will occur more than half an hour in advance — rarely enough warning to allow researchers to get there. Even with constantly updated radar and satellite data and trucks ready to roll in minutes. "Our success rate is only about 20 percent," said Dr. Joshua Wurman of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, one of the world's leading centers for tornado research.

Yet little by little, scientists are getting closer — literally — to comprehending how the whirl turns. In the June 21 issue of Science, Dr. Wurman and colleagues report radar images of unprecedented detail that they collected less than two miles (three kilometers) from the center of a severe F-3 tornado in Dimmit, Texas, on June 3, 1995.

Just as radar waves bounce off an airplane in the sky, they also are "back scattered" from water, dust or debris suspended in the air — the stuff that makes a storm visible.

The Oklahoma team used a kind of radar that can determine how fast and in which direction an air mass is moving by exploiting the Doppler effect: Waves returning from objects moving away from the observer appear stretched out to longer wavelengths; those from objects traveling toward the observer seem shorter.

Their six-foot (two-meter) Doppler radar dish, mounted on a truck, collected images of the evolving storm every 95 seconds during most of its 14-minute duration. Those data later were correlated with photos taken at the same time in order to construct a comprehensive picture.

The researchers were able to confirm many assumptions. One was that maximum wind speeds occur 300 to 600 feet above ground level. Another was the notion that wind speeds above the maximum point get lower as the vortex gets wider, a function of the same principle — conservation of angular momentum — that makes ice skaters spin faster when they tuck their arms and slower when they extend them.

BUT the researchers also found some unexpected features. The data show an area at the very center of the vortex in which a mass of clean (highly nonreflective) air is falling at around 80 feet per second until it is finally diverted back upward near the base of the funnel. Previous evidence for such downdrafts has been controversial, and Dr. Wurman cautions that the phenomenon may not be universal.

Another provocative finding is that the Dimmit twister had a concentric double ring structure inside the funnel. The two may have formed by "a sort of centrifuge effect," Dr. Wurman said, with lighter water droplets spinning in the faster-turning inner ring and heavier dirt and debris in the outer band.

The new data, however, provide little insight into how tornadoes are born. In general, they tend to form at the bottom of 5- to 10-mile-wide heavyweight thunderstorms called "super cells." Huge revolving masses of rising air, or "mesocyclones," spin up into the base of the thunderhead.

Mesocyclones are thought to be created through a twofold process. First, air near the ground gets caught between layers of wind: a high-speed stream above and slower winds below. The air mass between the two wind streams starts to tumble like clothes in a drier, creating a horizontal cylinder. As rising hot air pushes on one end of the cylinder, it tips upward and its axis of rotation becomes vertical. That spiral motion is reinforced by updrafts of heated surface air.

According to the most popular theories, the thundercloud creates one or more tornadoes as the mesocyclone swirl extends upward through the cloud to create an exit plume at the top, and extends downward toward the earth to form a funnel cloud.

Dr. Wurman expects dramatically improved resolution soon. For one thing, the team is now using a wider dish, producing a narrower radar beam only 115 feet wide at a distance of two miles. For another, the Oklahoma group (including the legendary twister hunter Howard Bluestein of the university's meteorology department) will collaborate with a Massachusetts team using radar with a much shorter wavelength. Next year they will take the pooled resources out for a spin.

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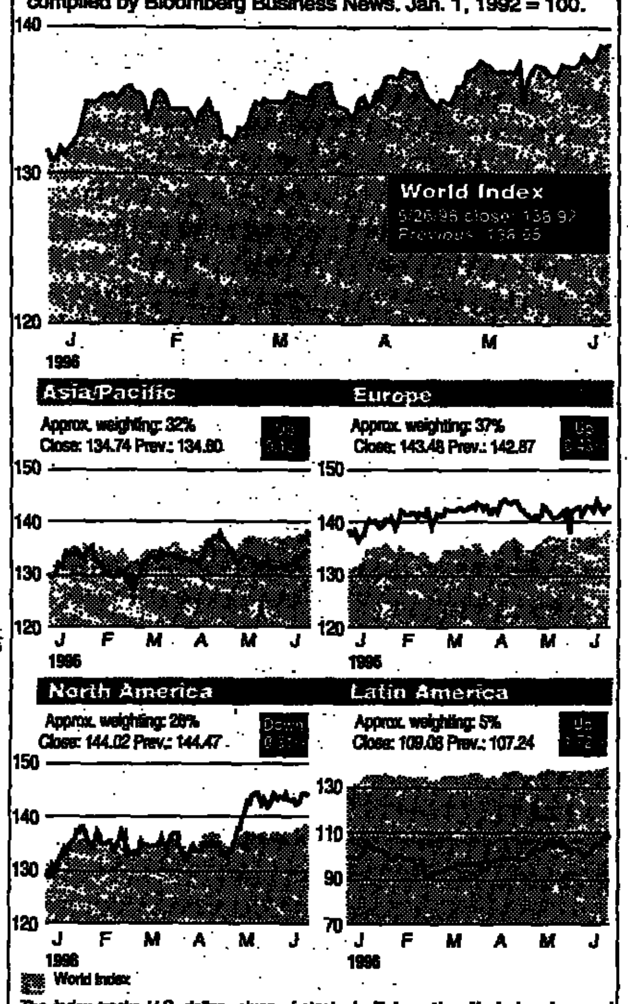
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Wed. close	Prev. close	% change		Wed. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	146.74	145.99	+0.51	Capital Goods	146.92	147.98	-0.72
Utilities	131.13	130.26	+0.67	Raw Materials	162.69	162.32	+0.23
Finance	121.35	121.06	+0.24	Consumer Goods	148.45	147.97	+0.32
Services	129.81	129.48	+0.25	Miscellaneous	136.28	136.04	+0.17

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Chile Agrees to Join Southern Trade Bloc

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — In a move expected to expand free trade in South America, Chile has agreed to join the Southern Cone Common Market known as Mercosur, which includes four of the continent's largest trading partners: Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The inclusion of Chile, the most economically developed country in the region, gives the Mercosur bloc access to a robust economy of 14 million people and to Chile's Pacific ports, vital gateways to commerce with Asia.

With Chile's inclusion, the trade bloc will encompass 210 million South Americans, from the Amazon to Patagonia in the far south, and will have access to both the Atlantic and the Pacific. Bolivia, the region's least developed country but one rich in natural resources, said it had signed an agreement to initiate its own membership in Mercosur. A formal agreement with Bolivia, expected within 90 days, will bring the number of members to six. The six presidents announced the developments at a meeting in San Luis, Argentina, on Tuesday.

Debora Giorgi, an economist for Alpha Consultants in Buenos Aires, said that while Mercosur's agreement with Chile was beneficial to all, Chile stood to gain the most in the short term because of its high productivity and low cost structure.

"It remains to be seen how much Chile will improve Asian exports for all of Mercosur," Ms. Giorgi said, "but Mercosur's association with Chile will be good for its image."

Membership offers Chile a chance to export light industrial products such as textiles, shoes and paper to vast markets where Chile, with cheap labor and low financing costs, is expected to be among the lowest-cost producers.

Under the agreement, scheduled to go into effect Oct. 1, Chile will cut tariffs on most of its trade, beginning with a 40 percent tariff cut on all production and gradually eliminating duties over eight years. Chile has served as

See TRADE, Page 17

EU Cuts Volkswagen Subsidy

Decision Halts Carmaker's East German Plans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission, in its latest attempt to clamp down on German subsidies, on Wednesday outlawed 240 million Deutsche marks ($156.5 million) in investment aid promised to two Volkswagen AG plants in Eastern Germany.

The decision prompted Volkswagen to immediately halt plans for further investment at its plant in Chemnitz and an assembly plant in Mosel. Klaus Kocks, a spokesman for VW, said the lost aid put 2,200 jobs in danger.

"Volkswagen has no understanding for the EU Commission's decision not to authorize aid promised by the state of Saxony and the federal republic of Germany," the company said in a statement.

In Frankfurt trading, Volkswagen's shares closed at 557.50 DM, down 4.50.

Germany sought approval for 780 million DM of state aid to help support investment at two plants in the eastern part of the country.

The European Union's executive commission approved 539 million DM of the package but blocked the rest, saying it went beyond what was needed to compensate for disadvantages the carmaker faced in the economically troubled region.

The decision, which was unsuccessfully fought by Bonn and the two German commissioners in Brussels, was defended on the grounds that the investment was not new but would be for the expansion of existing facilities.

"Part of the investment was just an extension of an existing and profitable operation," said Willy Helin, a spokesman for the EU's competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert.

The commission said Volkswagen had planned to use some of the aid to increase the production capacity of Golf models in Mosel to 750 a day by 1997 from 432 a day in 1994. Over the same period, the Chemnitz plant was to be replaced by a new engine production facility with increased capacity.

To allow subsidies for such an investment would distort competition, the commission ruled, noting that the West European car market suffered from structural overcapacity.

But Volkswagen said its plans represented "clearly new investment." It said part of the funds was earmarked for a paint plant and a new assembly plant for its Passat model. A total of 2.5 million DM was invested at the plants in 1995, and a further 700 million DM had been planned.

"Now that all needs to be reconsidered," Peter Schlelein, another Volkswagen spokesman, said of the investment plans.

Mr. Van Miert has expressed worries over the increasing transfer of government subsidies to businesses in Eastern Germany and Bonn's apparent inability to monitor the way money is spent.

In a separate decision, the commission refused to extend part of a similar aid package to Mercedes-Benz AG.

The commission authorized 124.3 million DM in regional aid for the acquisition and modernization of a truck plant in Ludwigsfelde but turned down a request for a further 8.6 million DM.

Mr. Helin said the commission had approved aid representing 51.8 percent of Mercedes's investment in the plant, "which corresponds to the maximum the commission considers justified."

The commission said it had made its decisions after lengthy discussions and in the face of political pressures and that the moves had been supported by studies made by outside consultants. *(AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg, AP, AFP)*

Air France Posts First Full-Year Operating Profit Since 1989

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — With six months left in a three-year restructuring program, Air France on Wednesday posted its first full-year operating profit since 1989 and said it expected to break even this year.

In the year ended in March, Air France earned 413 million francs ($79.4 million), reversing a loss of 902 million francs the year before.

[Air France Europe, the company being formed by the merger of Air France's European operations and those of its domestic unit Air Inter, said Wednesday that it would discontinue three routes within France and "the majority" of its intra-European routes, Bloomberg Business News reported. The airline did not name the international routes affected, but it said it was discontinuing service from Paris's Orly Airport to Nantes, Perpignan and Toulon.

[The new company said it had been losing 100 million francs a month, "so it is urgent to clean up our financial situation."]

"It's a good performance," Guy Kekwick of Lehman Brothers said of the Air France results. "The fairly substantial change in operating profit proves the airline is moving in the right direction, but a lot depends on what restructuring costs remain in the future."

But the operating profit was offset by a one-time charge of 2 billion francs linked to job cuts. Along with a 2 percent drop in revenue, to 39.40 billion francs, the charge resulted in a net loss of 2.87 billion francs.

The beleaguered state-owned airline posted a net loss of 470 million francs for 1994, with an operating loss of 900 million francs.

The restructuring is designed to make Air France more competitive with leaner, private airlines and to prepare it for privatization. The flag carrier, which has lost close to 20 billion francs since 1990, faces increasing competition from other airlines as the European air market is gradually deregulated, culminating in full access for all European carriers next April.

The plan drafted by Chairman Christian Blanc calls for a return to profitability by the end of this financial year through measures that include job cuts and salary reductions. Overall, Mr. Blanc has cut costs by 17 percent since 1994 and has said that costs will drop a further 4 percent by next March.

The earnings released Wednesday included a charge of 630 million francs for voluntary departures of 1,200 cabin personnel, 800 of whom already have accepted severance packages. The employees are being replaced by hires who will be paid an average of 20 percent less.

The company also set aside 1.36 billion francs to compensate ground personnel who take early retirement. So far, 1,000 such employees are scheduled to leave. Air France also is seeking a U.S. partner for its trans-Atlantic routes. It is said to be in active negotiations with a number of U.S. carriers, including Trans World Airlines and Continental Airlines.

■ Excalibur Being Liquidated

Excalibur Airlines, a small carrier whose passengers twice refused to board after safety fears, went into liquidation, The Associated Press reported from London.

The accounting firm Deloitte & Touche was appointed to liquidate the company.

Two sets of passengers this month refused to board the same Excalibur DC-10 jet for trans-Atlantic flights after technical difficulties.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

America Online Faces Trying Times

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — America Online Inc., one of the big success stories in cyberspace, has certainly suffered some embarrassing setbacks lately. But are these growing pains or signs of a troubled company?

Since hitting $70 in May, the stock price of the on-line service provider has fallen 40 percent, and insiders at the company have been selling its shares at a brisk pace. The Federal Trade Commission and several state attorneys general are investigating accusations that America Online is overcharging customers. The stock finished Wednesday down 50 cents, at $42.

The company, based in Vienna, Virginia, said late Monday that its new president and chief operating officer, William J. Razzouk, recruited just four months ago from Federal Express Corp., was leaving.

The company said that "the prospect of relocating his family to the Washington, D.C., area was a significant factor in his decision." Mr. Razzouk could not be reached for comment — but presumably he knew that becoming president at America Online would entail a move from FedEx's base in Memphis, Tennessee, to the Washington suburbs when he took the job in February.

In an interview Tuesday, Steve Case, 37, the chairman of America Online, insisted that Mr. Razzouk's resignation was not related to differences between the two men over the company's strategy. But while portraying the move as one mutually agreed upon, Mr. Case left little doubt that the decision was in good part his own.

America Online, he says, is undergoing a critical transition. Next week, the company begins a policy of discount pricing for heavy users. It is also beginning an overhaul of the service — with a new look, some new features and faster access to the World Wide Web — that Mr. Case describes as a "relaunch of AOL." The upgraded service is available to the company's 6 million current

See AOL, Page 17

A Slimmer Times Mirror Asks: What Next?

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The question has been posed to Mark H. Willes so often lately that sometimes he just asks it himself.

"First," he said at Times Mirror Co.'s shareholder meeting last month, "how will we grow?"

The question, a big one for all newspapers these days, has a special urgency at Times Mirror, which owns the fourth-largest U.S. newspaper chain. In the year since he became chairman, Mr. Willes has taken Times Mirror, whose seven papers include the Los Angeles Times and Newsday, through the most arduous downsizing and cost-cutting the industry has ever seen, shedding 3,000 jobs, closing New York Newsday and dumping $750 million of unprofitable or unpromising ventures.

Times Mirror had already begun cutting costs before Mr. Willes arrived from General Mills Inc., where he was vice chairman. But Mr. Willes, in a few short months, changed the game. His cuts were bigger, deeper and swifter, and he added something: profit targets that many divisions would have to reach or face being sold.

But as with so many chief executives who earn their spurs as cost-cutters, his first moves left the lingering question: What next? Mr. Willes has no magic tricks up his sleeve and does not pretend that he does.

"It's one reason so many people are frustrated with me, when they ask me

See MIRROR, Page 17

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

June 26

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.714	2.644	1.1272	0.3314	0.1117*	—	5.449*	1.3671	1.5645*	1.26	1.335*
Brussels	31.50	48.2925	20.575	6.0755	2.0493*	18.365	—	24.97	0.2876	23.14	24.47*
Frankfurt	1.5298	2.3595	—	0.2955	0.9965*	0.8922	4.8604*	1.2144	1.3979*	1.1256	1.1893*
London (a)	1.5417	—	2.3576	7.9780	2,366.99	2.6424	48.507	1.9427	168.845	2.0981	198.28
Madrid	128.626	198.213	84.097	24.858	8.376*	75.022	4.0876	102.117	117.489*	94.543	—
Milan	1,533.65	2,368.75	1,003.15	296.29	—	894.71	48.690	1,216.80	14.089	1,127.16	11.939
New York (b)	—	1.5465a	1.5289	5.1625	1,535.00	1.7119	31.42	1.2575	109.535	1.3691	128.325
Paris	5.1745	7.974	3.3802	—	0.3369*	3.0181	0.1644	4.1081	4.7289*	3.8034	4.0225*
Tokyo	109.28	168.26	71.53	21.89	0.711	63.81	3.4746	86.90	—	80.28	0.8581
Toronto	1.3604	2.0983	0.8912	0.2635	0.0886*	0.7948	0.4331*	1.0822	1.2426*	—	1.06*
Zurich	1.2595	1.9426	0.8238	0.2435	0.0821*	0.7325	4.0644*	—	1.1496*	0.9254	0.9801*
1 ECU	1.2594	0.8127	1.9155	6.4805	1,923.39	2.1472	39.4895	1.5775	137.899	1.7080	161.109
1 SDR	1.4403	0.9351	2.2015	7.4981	2,211.89	2.4772	45.4214	1.8214	157.846	1.9580	185.814

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9999	Greek drac.	241.78	Mex. peso	7.579	S. Afr. rand	4.3605
Australian $	1.2655	Hong Kong $	7.7388	N. Zealand $	1.4708	S. Kor. won	810.70
Austrian sch.	10.76	Hung. forint	153.52	Norw. krone	5.532	Swed. krona	6.6311
Brazil real	1.004	Indian rupee	35.07	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	27.64
Chinese yuan	8.3401	Indo. rupiah	2329.13	Polish zloty	2.72	Thai baht	25.35
Czech koruna	27.73	Irish £	0.6323	Port. escudo	156.96	Turkish lira	81513.0
Danish krone	5.8891	Israeli shek.	3.231	Russ ruble	5070.0	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.354	Kuw. dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	470.56
Fin. markka	4.649	Malay. ring.	2.4784	Sing. $	1.4106		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5402	1.5399	1.5398	Japanese yen	108.96	108.51	108.06
Canadian dollar	1.3593	1.3585	1.3576	Swiss franc	1.2565	1.2536	1.2505
Deutsche mark	1.5259	1.5241	1.5211				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 26

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 5/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	2 1/8 - 2 1/4	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 3/4 - 3 13/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
3-month	5 1/2 - 5 9/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	2 1/8 - 2 1/4	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
6-month	5 11/16 - 5 3/4	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 1/8 - 2 1/4	5 7/8 - 6	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	9/16 - 11/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
1-year	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 9/16 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 3/8	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	4 3/16 - 4 1/4	1 - 1 1/8	4 1/2 - 4 5/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4	5 1/4
3-month CDs	5.02	5.06
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.09	5.10
1-year Treasury bill	5.50	5.49
2-year Treasury bill	6.27	6.27
5-year Treasury note	6.67	6.67
7-year Treasury note	6.76	6.77
10-year Treasury note	6.89	6.89
30-year Treasury bond	7.04	7.05
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.79	4.79
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.46	0.42
1-month interbank	0.55	0.56
3-month interbank	0.63	0.66
6-month interbank	0.82	0.84
10-year Govt bond	3.30	3.27
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.32	3.40
1-month interbank	3.40	3.43
3-month interbank	3.43	3.45
6-month interbank	3.45	3.45
10-year Bond	6.56	6.57

Britain	Close	Prev
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 7/8	5 11/16
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 13/16
3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 13/16
6-month interbank	5 13/16	5 15/16
10-year Gilt	7.96	7.99
France		
Intervention rate	3.60	3.60
Call money	3 3/4	3 3/4
1-month interbank	3 3/4	3 13/16
3-month interbank	3 13/16	3 13/16
6-month interbank	3 7/8	3 15/16
10-year OAT	6.61	6.52

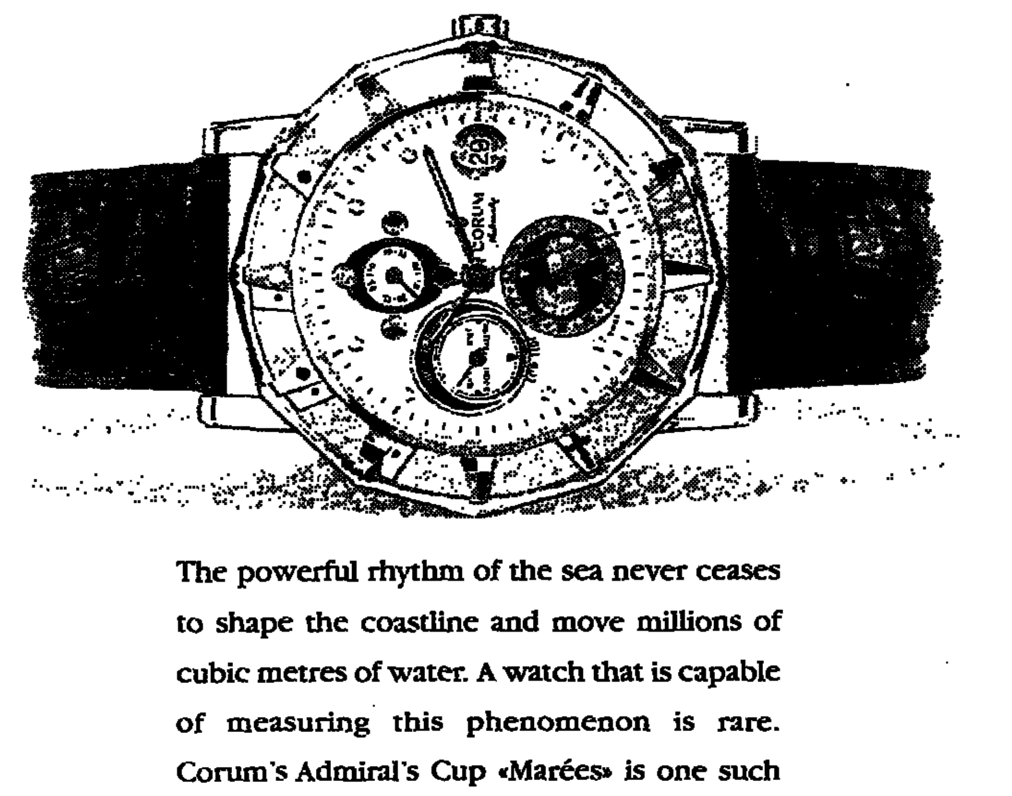
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	384.05	383.60	—1.55
London	384.00	383.80	—1.05
New York	385.60	385.10	—0.50

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)
Source: Reuters.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SEA



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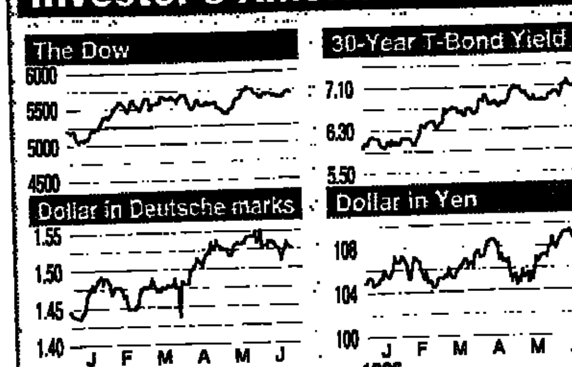

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5682.70	5719.27	-0.64
NYSE	S&P 500	664.39	668.48	-0.61
NYSE	S&P 100	643.26	647.17	-0.60
NYSE	Composite	355.87	358.03	-0.60
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1153.13	1172.58	-1.66
AMEX	Market Value	575.63	581.73	-1.05
Toronto	TSE Index	5027.62	5069.55	-0.83
São Paulo	Bovespa	62337.70	60859.60	+2.43
Mexico City	Bolsa	3177.91	3159.98	+0.57
Buenos Aires	Merval	613.86	611.35	+0.41
Santiago	IPSA General	5485.36	5488.29	+0.13
Caracas	Capital General	4355.61	4373.40	-0.41

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Southern Co. Bids for Cajun Assets

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — Southern Co. said Wednesday it would offer $1.04 billion in cash for the nonnuclear-power assets of Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, in the fourth proposed reorganization plan for the bankrupt Louisiana-based electricity distributor.

Southern said it had enlisted a former Louisiana governor, David Treen, to promote its bid, which includes 25-year electricity supply contracts at rates 18 percent below those Cajun is currently charging.

Cajun's bankruptcy trustee has backed a $1.11 billion bid by Zeigler Coal Holding Co. and Northern States Power Co. Southern also faces competition from a $1.2 billion bid filed by Entergy Inc. and Central & South West Corp., an offer backed by most of Cajun's member cooperatives, and a $1 billion offer from Enron Corp.

- **Bell Atlantic Corp. and Nynex Corp.** are trying to change details of their merger agreement to avoid the scrutiny of some state regulators and Congress. The $20.5 billion pact was announced in April as a merger of equals, but the new structure of the deal would show Bell Atlantic as the acquirer.
- **Delta Air Lines Inc. and NCR Corp.** dissolved a joint venture established last year to develop advanced computing and communications technology for flight, ticketing and other operations. Delta will take over all the venture, TransQuest.
- **Mesa Inc.** shareholders approved a refinancing plan that switches control from T. Boone Pickens to the financier Richard Rainwater; but they voted down a 1-for-4 reverse stock split that management had recommended.
- **The Washington Post** will trim its pages by about an inch in length and width when its new printing presses come into operation at the end of 1998. The Post also plans to begin using more color in photographs, advertisements and graphics then.

AFX, AP, Bloomberg, NYT, Reuters

As Stock Drops, Buffet Can Say, 'I Told You So'

By Tom Petruno
Los Angeles Times

When Warren Buffett agreed in May to offer a lower-priced issue of stock in his holding company, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., he took great pains to warn people that even though they could buy it, they shouldn't. The market was overpricing Berkshire relative to its assets, the ever-value-conscious Mr. Buffett maintained.

Although the sale of the new Class B stock still was a huge hit — 450,000 shares were sold at $1,110 apiece on May 9 — Mr. Buffett's effort to deflate the Berkshire mystique appears to be working.

The Class B shares quickly peaked at $1,220 after the offering but have slid since, closing on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday at $1,020, down 7 percent from the initial offering price.

Meanwhile, the Class A shares, $37,950 at their high earlier this year, have slumped 19 percent, finishing Wednesday at $30,700.

That price decline makes the recent "correction" in the stock market as a whole seem trivial. The Nasdaq composite index, for example, is down off just 7 percent from its record high.

Mr. Buffett decided to issue the lower-priced shares to thwart Wall Street firms that were going to do much the same thing via unit investment trusts without his blessing.

With the unit trusts, Wall Street saw an opportunity to provide a Buffett investment vehicle for smaller investors who could not afford to pay the $30,000-plus per-share price of Berkshire's Class A stock. Mr. Buffett has never allowed Berkshire's Class A shares to be split. Each Class B share represents 1/30 of a Class A share, although Class B shares have limited voting rights compared with the Class A shares. Class A holders can convert their shares to B shares at that 1-for-30 rate, ensuring that the two stocks will keep their relative value in open-market trading.

Does Mr. Buffett really believe that Berkshire is overpriced, considering the obvious continuing long-term allure (to him) of Berkshire's portfolio of companies and its investment stakes in such blue-chips as Coca-Cola Co., Gillette Co., Walt Disney Co. and Wells Fargo & Co.?

With the Class A shares near $38,000 earlier this year, here is what Mr. Buffett said in the 1995 Berkshire annual report: "Berkshire is selling at a price at which Charlie and I would not consider buying it." (He was referring to Charlie Munger, his business partner.)

He continued: "Though the per-share intrinsic value of our stock has grown at an excellent rate during the past five years, its market price has grown still faster. The stock, in other words, has outperformed the business."

Exactly how Mr. Buffett feels now, with the A shares at $30,800, is not known, and Mr. Buffett nearly always declines to get into specifics beyond what he says, once a year, in his thorough annual report to shareholders.

But William F. Mason, a Buffett watcher at Cullen Fortier Asset Management in Woodland Hills, California, points out that even at the current lower prices, Berkshire shares still trade for about twice their book value, or the theoretical liquidation value of the assets.

Noting Berkshire's big ownership stake in Coca-Cola, among other Buffett favorites, Mr. Mason said simply, "It's an awfully expensive way to buy Coke."

Saudi Blast Lifts Dollar Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the yen Wednesday in reaction to the bomb blast in Saudi Arabia but weakened against European currencies as optimism faded for interest-rate cuts in Europe.

The dollar rose against the yen after the bomb blast in Saudi Arabia raised prices of oil, one of Japan's main imports, traders said. High oil prices could weigh on Japan's economy because the country imports almost all its oil.

"The yen weakened after the bombing in Saudi Arabia," said Jim Powers, a currency salesman for Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.

The bombing at Dhahran, which killed 19 Americans

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

and wounded hundreds of other people, raised concern that unrest in Saudi Arabia, the world's largest crude-oil producer, could slow the kingdom's oil exports.

The dollar rose to 109.535 yen from 108.925 yen Tuesday. But against European currencies, the dollar fell. It was quoted at 1.5269 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5285 DM, at 1.2575 Swiss francs, down from 1.2600 francs, and at 5.1625 French francs, down from 5.1785 francs.

The pound was at $1.5405, up from $1.5404.

Traders are looking toward the Bundesbank's council meeting and the opening of the Group of Seven industrial nations' summit meeting in Lyon, both on Thursday, for more clues to the dollar's direction.

If the Bundesbank trims its short-term rates, the dollar will benefit, traders said, because lower German rates would make mark-denominated deposits less attractive.

The drop in West German annual inflation to 1.2 percent in June from 1.5 percent in May led a few analysts to predict the central bank will reduce the rate.

Leaders of the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada are expected to applaud the dollar's rise from post-World War II lows over the past year, but traders said they doubted the G-7 would call for an stronger dollar.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Earnings Jitters Hit Technology Sector

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices fell Wednesday, led by technology issues as investors braced for a round of second-quarter results that might not match the lofty expectations of analysts.

"There's a lot of anguish in the speculative area," said Larry Wachtel, a market analyst at Prudential Securities. "It's becoming a more sober-sided market as we end the quarter."

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 36.57 points lower at 5,682.70, while losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by a 4-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. The technology-heavy Nasdaq composite index dropped 19.45 points, to 1,153.13.

Iomega was the most actively traded Nasdaq issue, falling 5½ to 21 after the Cabot Market Letter recommended that investors sell the disk-drive maker's stock because its momentum was weakening. Micron Technology, the most actively traded Big Board issue, fell ¾ to 25⅝ after SoundView Financial Group said it expected semiconductor makers

U.S. STOCKS

to report lower earnings because of slowing demand and lower prices.

Apple Computer fell ¾ to 19⅞, its lowest in more than a decade, after analysts said the future of the struggling computer maker remained in doubt.

Danka Business Systems fell 15 9/16, to 28⅜, after the office-machine supplier said its first-quarter earnings would be hurt by expenses associated with the expansion of its sales force, support personnel and infrastructure.

Stocks also were undermined by data showing that U.S. orders for durable goods rose 3.3 percent in May, nearly double most analysts' forecasts.

The report could seen by Federal Reserve Board policymakers, who will meet next week, as evidence that the economy is growing quickly enough to speed up inflation, and that could prompt them to raise interest rates.

But the Treasury bond market shrugged off the data, with the price of the benchmark 30-year issue inching up 1/32 point, to 87 4/32, to yield 7.04 percent, down from 7.05 percent Tuesday. "The equity market has clearly disconnected from the bond market," said Marshall Acuff, portfolio strategist at Smith Barney. "It relates to fears of upcoming corporate earnings."

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

June 26, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	4.80	4.70	4.77¼	+0.06¼	52,979
Sep 96	3.94¾	3.86¼	3.88¾	—0.04¼	70,964
Dec 96	3.57¼	3.51	3.54¼	—0.02¼	167,806
Mar 97	3.62¼	3.56	3.59¼	—0.01¼	23,883
May 97	3.62	3.59	3.62	—0.01½	4,488
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 63,428					
Tue's open int 330,454 off 4753					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Jul 96	243.00	241.10	242.00	—1.20	22,021
Aug 96	242.00	239.80	240.50	—1.80	20,341
Sep 96	240.80	238.10	238.20	—2.50	9,796
Oct 96	236.50	233.50	233.60	—2.60	5,067
Dec 96	235.30	232.00	232.70	—3.00	25,394
Jan 97	235.50	232.80	233.30	—2.70	2,405
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 20,716					
Tue's open int 88,406 up 969					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Jul 96	25.25	24.95	24.98	—0.29	13,417
Aug 96	25.40	25.16	25.19	—0.24	19,169
Sep 96	25.60	25.38	25.43	—0.24	10,290
Oct 96	25.80	25.57	25.58	—0.24	7,105
Dec 96	26.08	25.86	25.89	—0.24	28,570
Jan 97	26.25	26.02	26.03	—0.19	2,251
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 20,869					
Tue's open int 84,003 off 4340					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	7.75	7.66	7.66¼	—0.08¾	21,565
Aug 96	7.72	7.63	7.65	—0.07	25,707
Sep 96	7.57½	7.47	7.50½	—0.07¾	9,778
Nov 96	7.49	7.38	7.39¼	—0.07½	98,504
Jan 97	7.55	7.46	7.47	—0.09½	8,496
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 40,469					
Tue's open int 176,738 off 5294					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	5.01	4.92	4.92½	—0.09¼	18,266
Sep 96	5.03	4.95	4.95¼	—0.08	27,279
Dec 96	5.13	5.05½	5.06¼	—0.08½	25,177
Mar 97	5.15	5.05	5.05¾	—0.10½	3,409
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 23,516					
Tue's open int 76,450 off 1421					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs. - cents per lb.					
Aug 96	65.65	64.20	65.27	-1.07	38,231
Oct 96	67.80	66.45	67.22	-0.62	25,303
Dec 96	65.07	64.15	64.72	-0.50	11,563
Feb 97	64.32	63.50	63.87	-0.40	11,766
Apr 97	66.85	66.25	66.52	-0.25	3,532
Jun 97	65.60	65.17	65.42	-0.27	1,058
Est. sales 16,461 Tue's. sales 14,203					
Tue's open int 92,493 off 972					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs. - cents per lb.					
Aug 96	60.40	59.05	60.07	-1.12	7,437
Sep 96	59.95	58.90	59.77	-1.12	2,846
Oct 96	60.20	59.25	60.17	-0.77	5,371
Nov 96	62.00	61.15	61.82	-0.77	2,462
Jan 97	63.55	62.80	63.05	-0.40	1,118
Mar 97	63.15	62.60	62.90	-0.35	790
Est. sales 2,972 Tue's. sales 1,682					
Tue's open int 20,758 off 12					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	56.07	55.47	55.95	+0.13	7,787
Aug 96	53.30	52.75	53.15	+0.25	11,442
Oct 96	49.50	48.87	49.37	+0.40	6,050
Dec 96	52.35	51.80	52.15	+0.23	6,508
Feb 97	75.25	74.80	75.05	—0.12	1,811
Apr 97	72.22	72.00	72.07	—0.13	476
Est. sales 5,074 Tue's. sales 5,570					
Tue's open int 24,865 off 9516					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	74.67	73.25	74.67	+2.00	3,104
Aug 96	72.20	70.50	72.20	+2.00	3,378
Feb 97	77.35	75.30	76.90	+1.33	899
Mar 97	77.80	74.65	77.80	+0.95	58
May 97	79.47	79.00	79.47	+0.02	56
Est. sales 2,258 Tue's. sales 2,654					
Tue's open int 7,495 off 69					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Jul 96	1379	1345	1348	—39	471
Sep 96	1412	1371	1379	—39	34,730
Dec 96	1433	1398	1410	—39	20,311
Mar 97	1453	1423	1434	—34	13,405
May 97	1460	1460	1438	—35	6,705
Est. sales 12,470 Tue's. sales 2,987					
Tue's open int 87,048 off 421					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	123.90	122.70	123.20	-0.50	1,991
Sep 96	118.80	117.15	118.65	-1.10	15,017
Dec 96	115.25	113.80	114.90	-0.95	4,958
Mar 97	112.70	111.40	112.70	+1.30	1,372
Est. sales 4,271 Tue's. sales 4,487					
Tue's open int 23,748 up 246					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	12.23	11.90	12.17	-0.26	13,461
Oct 96	11.30	11.21	11.41	+0.21	68,704
Mar 97	11.25	10.87	11.04	-0.17	34,422
May 97	10.80	10.63	10.79	-0.17	12,603
Est. sales 42,504 Tue's. sales 27,394					
Tue's open int 145,864 off 3587					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	123.50	122.25	122.75	+0.40	4,269
Sep 96	120.80	119.30	120.45	+1.05	9,286
Nov 96	117.40	116.25	116.75	+0.35	2,093
Jan 97	115.50	114.70	115.25	+0.55	3,797
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 1,087					
Tue's open int 19,987 off 13					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jun 96	384.10	384.10	382.80	—0.80	29
Jul 96	384.20	384.20	383.30	—0.90	
Aug 96	386.00	384.60	384.70	—0.90	87,799
Oct 96	388.50	387.50	387.40	—0.80	7,739
Dec 96	391.20	390.00	390.00	—0.80	36,935
Feb 97	393.80	392.50	392.60	—0.90	8,412
Apr 97			395.20	—0.90	6,324
Jun 97	398.80	398.50	397.90	—0.90	8,481
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 24,618					
Tue's open int 194,460 up 112					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jun 96	102.00	94.00	102.00	+7.00	713
Jul 96	88.50	83.90	88.05	+3.40	10,357
Aug 96	86.30	85.00	87.85	+3.90	2,056
Sep 96	88.00	82.70	87.20	+3.95	18,842
Oct 96	87.30	85.40	87.40	+3.95	1,160
Nov 96	87.20	85.50	87.20	+3.55	1,006
Dec 96	87.50	83.25	87.00	+3.75	12,645
Jan 97	85.50	84.30	87.00	+3.75	808
Feb 97	86.00	84.30	87.00	+3.75	647
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 16,417					
Tue's open int 60,844 up 1694					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Jun 96			505.5	—8.8	1
Jul 96	514.5	504.0	505.5	—9.2	33,981
Aug 96			508.1	—9.2	17
Sep 96	520.0	510.0	511.0	—9.2	42,184
Dec 96	527.0	518.5	519.1	—9.2	17,400
Jan 97			522.6	—9.2	18
Mar 97	536.0	528.5	527.3	—9.2	5,436
May 97	534.0	535.0	532.6	—9.2	5,403
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 35,232					
Tue's open int 111,021 off 1021					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jul 96	394.00	392.00	391.90	—2.60	5,337
Oct 96	396.50	393.50	394.20	—2.40	18,550
Jan 97	398.60	398.60	397.20	—2.40	2,089
Apr 97			400.00	—2.40	2,206
Jul 97			403.20	—2.40	30
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 8,186					
Tue's open int 28,157 up 412					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1474.00	1475.00	1473½	1474½
Forward	1511.00	1512.00	1511.00	1512.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1835.00	1840.00	1905.00	1910.00
Forward	1799.00	1800.00	1838.00	1840.00
Lead				
Spot	775½	776½	789.00	790.00
Forward	785.00	785½	795.00	796.00
Nickel				
Spot	7465.00	7475.00	7540.00	7550.00
Forward	7580.00	7590.00	7655.00	7660.00
Tin				
Spot	6180.00	6190.00	6235.00	6245.00
Forward	6220.00	6225.00	6260.00	6265.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1004.00	1005.00	1002½	1003½
Forward	1031.00	1032.00	1031.00	1031½

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.71	94.69	94.69		5,673
Dec 96	94.45	94.43	94.44	+0.01	1,655
Mar 97			94.23		49
Est. sales 377 Tue's. sales 560					
Tue's open int 7,377 off 69					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	104-285	104-21	104-265	- 005	150,297
Dec 96	104-125	104-105	104-11	- 005	3,413
Est. sales 27,500 Tue's. sales 26,239					
Tue's open int 177,128 up 1413					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	106-09	105-30	106-05	- 01	272,479
Dec 96	105-25	105-16	105-17	- 01	10,605
Mar 97	105-06	105-05	105-06	- 01	225
Est. sales 35,675 Tue's. sales 50,947					
Tue's open int 296,271 up 1393					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 96	107-30	107-07	107-23	- 04	436,302
Dec 96	107-12	106-24	107-06	- 04	15,913
Mar 97	106-30	106-24	106-26	- 04	2,745
Jun 97	106-15	106-13	106-15	- 04	604
Est. sales 300,000 Tue's. sales 275,207					
Tue's open int 472,744 up 15218					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun96	106-30	106-29	106-27	— 0-01	6,850
Sep96	106-01	105-20	105-31	+ 0-06	112,376
Dec96	N.T.	N.T.	104-31	- 0-06	0
Est. sales: 21,530 Prev sales: 29,363					
Prev open int.: 119,226 up 361					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	95.40	95.14	95.35	+ 0.05	197,559
Dec96	94.44	94.29	94.45	+ 0.07	1,808
Est sales: 89,276. Prev sales: 71,897					
Prev open int.: 199,367 up 1,857					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	121.44	121.22	121.36	+0.08	153,214
Dec 97	120.10	119.96	120.04	+0.06	19,903
Mar 97	119.94	119.82	119.79	— 0.01	741
Jun 97	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.00	0
Est. volume: 89,098. Open int.: 173,858 off 572.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	116.75	116.27	116.71	+ 0.02	57,901
Dec96	116.00	115.80	115.96	— 0.03	292
Est sales: 33,340. Prev. sales: 31,110					
Prev. open int.: 58,193 off 1,497					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Jul 96	94.360	94.340	94.350		19,458
Aug 96	94.270	94.240	94.260	—10	6,078
Sep 96	94.180	94.150	94.170		405,460
Dec 96	93.850	93.780	93.830	+10	421,570
Mar 97	93.650	93.580	93.630		295,543
Jun 97	93.450	93.380	93.420		235,845
Sep 97	93.300	93.230	93.270		213,766
Mar 00	92.750	92.700	92.700	+20	30,892
Est. sales 266,895 Tue's. sales 280,810					
Tue's open int 2,479,757 up 17191					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 96	1.5430	1.5384	1.5396	+20	41,133
Dec 96			1.5402	-20	1,011
Mar 97			1.5408	-20	6
Est. sales 8,816 Tue's. sales 6,373					
Tue's open int					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 96	.7374	.7357	.7361	—11	31,069
Dec 96	.7378	.7369	.7372	—11	2,987
Mar 97			.7381	—11	397
Jun 97			.7386	—11	317
Est. sales 3,305 Tue's. sales 10,905					
Tue's open int 34,868 up 1128					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 96	.6592	.6563	.6584	+15	53,460
Dec 96	.6626	.6620	.6623	-15	1,906
Mar 97			.6665	-15	23
Est. sales 14,747 Tue's. sales 12,517					
Tue's open int 55,587 off 1654					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96	.009289	.009218	.009241	—40	67,401
Dec 96	.009365	.009340	.009358	—40	3,654
Mar 97			.009475	—40	143
Est sales N.A. Tue's. sales 7,040					
Tue's open int 71,198 off 830					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 96	.8019	.7973	.8009	-29	36,385
Dec 96	.8080	.8049	.8070	-30	1,157
Mar 97			.8136	-30	53
Est. sales 9,525 Tue's. sales 8,400					
Tue's open int 37,605 off 140					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	94.25	94.21	94.24	+ 0.01	86,394
Dec96	94.08	94.04	94.07	+ 0.01	79,645
Mar97	93.72	93.68	93.71	Unch.	57,914
Jun97	93.25	93.21	93.23	Unch.	41,976
Sep97	92.85	92.83	92.83	— 0.01	29,037
Dec97	92.53	92.51	92.52	— 0.01	22,432
Mar98	92.27	92.24	92.26	Unch.	15,606
Jun98	92.07	92.05	92.07	+ 0.01	10,381
Sep98	91.93	91.90	91.94	+ 0.03	8,421
Dec98	91.84	91.81	91.84	+ 0.01	8,555
Mar99	91.73	91.71	91.74	+ 0.02	2,729
Jun99	91.63	91.61	91.64	+ 0.01	1,341
Est. sales: 27,720 Prev sales: 32,133					
Prev. open int.: 363,106 up 2,036					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	96.62	96.60	96.62	+ 0.02	200,799
Dec96	96.41	96.36	96.40	+ 0.01	202,164
Mar97	96.10	96.02	96.08	+ 0.01	189,664
Jun97	95.71	95.65	95.70	+ 0.01	112,174
Sep97	95.37	95.29	95.33	Unch.	88,712
Dec97	95.02	94.96	95.00	Unch.	64,453
Mar98	94.72	94.68	94.72	+ 0.01	36,693
Jun98	94.44	94.39	94.43	+ 0.01	27,252
Sep98	94.18	94.13	94.15	Unch.	19,915
Dec98	93.92	93.89	93.91	— 0.01	18,166
Mar99	93.74	93.68	93.71	— 0.01	15,338
Jun99	93.52	93.48	93.50	— 0.01	1,492
Est sales: 107,883 Prev. sales: 91,295					
Prev. open int.: 976,627 off 1,778					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	95.96	95.91	95.94	+0.02	67,664
Dec 96	95.79	95.74	95.77	+0.03	41,064
Mar 97	95.55	95.49	95.52	+0.03	24,098
Jun 97	95.29	95.24	95.26	+0.02	16,321
Sep 97	95.05	95.01	95.02	+0.02	10,977
Dec 97	94.81	94.78	94.78	+0.02	7,700
Mar 98	94.61	94.57	94.57	+0.02	7,778
Jun 98	94.37	94.36	94.36	+0.02	5,026
Sep 98	94.18	94.14	94.14	— 0.01	3,337
Dec 98	93.95	93.95	93.95	+0.00	3,474
Mar 99	93.76	93.71	93.71	—0.02	4,958
Jun 99	93.53	93.53	93.53	+0.00	115
Est. volume. 55,828. Open int.: 192,512 up 583.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	92.05	91.88	91.94	— 0.11	61,998
Dec96	92.36	92.24	92.31	— 0.06	35,712
Mar97	92.43	92.33	92.40	— 0.02	19,619
Jun97	92.33	92.25	92.30	+ 0.01	10,413
Sep97	92.09	92.05	92.08	— 0.01	6,206
Dec97	91.91	91.85	91.86	— 0.03	1,374
Est sales 39,572 Prev sales: 23,173					
Prev. open int.: 135,322 off 1,482					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs - cents per lb					
Jul 96	72.30	69.80	71.90	+0.15	1,389
Oct 96	73.90	71.76	72.92	+0.06	8,344
Dec 96	74.33	72.43	73.59	-0.16	33,391
Mar 97	75.70	74.26	75.00	-0.20	6,407
May 97	76.25	74.80	75.75	+0.25	4,077
Jul 97	77.10	75.68	76.45	+0.27	2,585
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 25,343					
Tue's open int 59,515 up 989					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Jul 96	52.75	51.17	52.25	+1.08	12,828
Aug 96	53.00	51.60	52.45	+0.95	21,146
Sep 96	53.20	52.00	52.80	+0.80	9,418
Oct 96	53.85	52.55	53.20	+0.65	5,600
Nov 96	54.10	53.25	54.10	+1.00	6,751
Dec 96	54.70	53.75	54.30	+0.65	18,256
Jan 97	54.95	54.10	54.95	+1.00	8,477
Feb 97	54.40	53.85	54.40	+0.90	5,289
Mar 97	52.75	52.45	52.75	+0.65	2,856
Apr 97	51.15	51.05	51.15	+0.65	1,426
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 18,137					
Tue's open int 95,952 up 238					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Aug 96	20.70	19.85	20.65	+0.69	84,836
Sep 96	19.90	19.37	19.84	+0.57	42,779
Oct 96	19.35	18.72	19.34	+0.50	26,650
Nov 96	18.95	18.55	19.03	+0.48	22,253
Dec 96	18.66	18.34	18.83	+0.47	33,017
Jan 97	18.49	18.23	18.65	+0.45	20,892
Feb 97	18.30	18.15	18.51	+0.44	19,026
Mar 97	18.03	18.01	18.40	+0.44	12,181
Apr 97			18.30	+0.44	5,976
May 97			18.21	+0.44	5,008
Jun 97	17.90	17.75	18.15	+0.44	17,430
Jul 97			18.09	+0.43	5,193
Aug 97			18.03	+0.43	2,302
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 40,794					
Tue's open int 350,475 off 3119					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Aug 96	2.705	2.645	2.687	+20	39,535
Sep 96	2.685	2.655	2.672	+3	20,821
Oct 96	2.685	2.665	2.677	+2	17,050
Nov 96	2.700	2.685	2.690	—3	12,230
Dec 96	2.735	2.720	2.730		14,695
Jan 97	2.735	2.720	2.730		10,256
Feb 97	2.620	2.610	2.620	+5	6,613
Mar 97	2.430	2.415	2.425	+5	4,722
Apr 97	2.235	2.225	2.235	+5	2,802
May 97	2.150	2.135	2.150	+10	2,706
Jun 97	2.105	2.100	2.105	+5	2,486
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 23,244					
Tue's open int 152,416 off 3760					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Jul 96	58.45	56.50	58.30	+0.84	13,611
Aug 96	58.50	56.70	58.25	+0.83	21,427
Sep 96	58.00	56.40	57.75	+1.03	6,949
Oct 96	55.90	54.80	55.90	+0.91	3,362
Nov 96	54.73	53.80	54.60	+0.91	1,221
Jan 97	53.10	53.10	53.10	+0.61	548
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 25,381					
Tue's open int 49,751 off 2241					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
July 96	162.25	159.50	162.00	+2.75	15,610
Aug 96	160.50	159.00	160.50	+1.75	12,756
Sep 96	160.50	159.00	160.50	+1.25	7,623
Oct 96	161.25	160.50	161.25	+1.25	3,311
Nov 96	161.50	161.50	161.75	+1.25	1,600
Dec 96	162.25	161.00	162.00	+1.25	9,582
Jan 97	161.00	160.75	159.75	+1.25	1,933
Feb 97	N.T.	N.T.	159.75	+1.25	463
Mar 97	158.00	157.50	157.75	+1.25	317
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	155.75	+1.25	151
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	154.25	+1.25	102
Jun 97	152.75	152.00	152.75	+1.25	1,861
Est. sales 9,200. Open int.: 55,359 up 572					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Aug 96	18.85	18.16	18.71	+0.62	61,676
Sep 96	18.20	17.70	18.15	+0.50	34,505
Oct 96	17.85	17.39	17.80	+0.44	19,517
Nov 96	17.27	17.19	17.56	+0.41	5,466
Dec 96	17.21	17.01	17.38	+0.39	12,192
Jan 97	17.03	16.87	17.23	+0.39	11,734
Feb 97	16.91	16.91	17.10	+0.39	5,362
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.98	+0.38	4,094
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.89	+0.38	3,186
July 96	16.62	16.62	16.81	+0.39	1,451
Est. sales:32,218. Open int.:161,485					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 96	674.00	668.80	669.90	—4.25	168,302
Dec 96	679.80	675.10	675.50	—4.75	6,287
Mar 97	686.30	682.00	686.10	—0.90	913
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 109,376					
Tue's open int 175,422 up 307					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep96	3689.0	3673.0	3685.0	+ 10.0	60,088
Dec96	3704.0	3703.0	3707.0	+ 10.0	1,062
Est. sales: 6,414. Prev. sales: 16,479					
Prev. open int.: 61,150 up 2,921					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Jun 96	2119.0	2106.0	2115.0	+0.50	24,988
Jul 96	2118.0	2105.0	2113.5	+0.50	27,251
Aug 96	2122.0	2121.0	2120.0	+0.50	1,215
Sep 96	2131.0	2121.0	2128.0	+1.00	16,807
Dec 96	0.00	0.00	2149.5	+1.00	4,025
Mar 97	2171.5	2171.5	2171.0	+0.50	4,645
Sep 97	0.00	0.00	2159.0	+0.50	4,785
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2217.0	+0.50	1,870
Est. volume: 41,507. Open int.: 85,586 off 7,048.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,518.30	1,521.80
Reuters	1,996.50	2,010.60
D.J. Futures	143.53	144.01
CRB	248.66	247.71

IF THIS PAGE WERE THE ISLAND OF PANGKOR LAUT, THIS AD WOULD REPRESENT HOW MUCH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED.

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U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5711.51	5720.75	5673.83	5682.70	—36.57
Trans	2198.32	2198.89	2166.87	2168.35	—29.11
Util	211.78	213.25	211.36	213.04	+0.70
Comp	1849.91	1851.25	1835.93	1838.26	—13.49

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	796.82	790.14	791.38	—5.44
Transp.	515.52	508.14	509.33	—5.79
Utilities	192.42	191.64	191.73	—0.54
Finance	66.91	66.49	66.54	—0.24
SP 500	668.49	663.67	664.39	—4.09
SP 100	647.19	642.26	643.26	—3.91

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	358.03	355.60	355.87	—2.16
Industrials	457.85	454.31	454.71	—3.14
Transp.	330.23	326.17	326.59	—3.53
Utility	248.06	246.87	246.96	—1.01
Finance	294.04	292.61	292.88	—0.97

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1168.63	1149.04	1153.13	—19.45
Industrials	1094.82	1075.00	1076.42	—22.58
Banks	1049.46	1047.49	1047.93	—0.06
Insurance	1289.47	1282.46	1287.15	—0.39
Finance	1296.09	1290.19	1291.33	—3.47
Transp.	889.53	879.49	879.49	—10.14

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
583.85	575.50	575.63	—4.11

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.23	—0.09
10 Utilities	97.84	—0.11
10 Industrials	104.61	—0.08

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MicrnT	48745	26⅝	24⅞	25⅝	—¾
K mart	42179	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
BayNtwk s	38980	26⅛	24⅝	25	—1⅛
FordM	38861	32⅞	31½	31⅝	—1
NobleDr	38759	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+
FedNM	38209	32⅞	31⅝	32½	+1
ENSCO	34076	32⅞	30½	32	+1⅛
Pfizer	33901	72	70⅝	71⅛	—2⅝
PepsiCo s	33231	35½	34⅝	35	
CocaCl s	29987	49⅞	48⅝	49⅛	+⅜
TelBrasl n	28907	72½	70	71⅛	+1½
Texinst s	27354	51	48⅝	49⅝	—1⅛
WalMart	27082	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
GnMotr	26506	53⅛	51⅞	52	—1⅛
AlcoSt s	26468	46½	44⅝	46⅛	—1⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Iomega s	225385	25	20⅝	21	—5½
Danka	105872	31⅛	26½	28⅜	—15⁹⁄₁₆
Intel	73848	73	71⅛	72½	
Cisco s	70059	54⅝	52¼	53⅜	—1
DellCpt s	64705	50⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—4⅝
Ascend s	61278	53⅛	48⅛	51⅜	—1⅛
DimeCon	59017	12	11⅛	11¹¹⁄₁₆	
SunMic s	54831	57½	55	56⅝	
ApldMat s	48496	30⅛	28⅞	29⅝	
Microsoft	44605	122	119	120⅞	—1½
3Com s	42932	45⅝	43⅝	45⅛	
MCI	42595	25⅛	25	25⅝	+
AmerOn s	40287	42⅞	40	42	
Oracle s	37851	38⅛	37¼	37⅝	
AppleC	36085	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Ampex n	11743	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	—⅛
IvaxCp	10915	24⅝	23½	23⅝	—1
TWA n	9932	15⅛	14⅝	14½	—½
SPDR	8139	66⁹⁄₁₆	66⁵⁄₁₆	66⁵⁄₁₆	
Nabors	8117	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
InterDig	7880	7⅞	7⁷⁄₁₆	7⅞	—⅛
Atari	7467	5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅛
ViacB	4216	39	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
CheySoft	4953	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—½
XCL Ltd	3800	⅜	¼	¼	—⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	191	230
Declined	374	353
Unchanged	175	193
Total issues	742	776
New Highs	14	17
New Lows	16	13

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1250	1594
Declined	2624	2250
Unchanged	1698	1714
Total issues	5572	5558
New Highs	59	98
New Lows	155	138

AMEX

	Now	Prev.
Advanced	161	230
Declined	271	353
Unchanged	171	193
Total issues	603	776
New Highs	11	17
New Lows	12	13

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	386.48	474.13
Amex	20.80	30.2[illegible]
Nasdaq	564.99	553.[illegible]

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
AARP Bal Stock	-	.16	6-25	6-28
AARP Grw Income	-	.30	6-25	6-28
KLM Royal Dutch	b	1.16	8-12	8-20
Price T Rowe Eq	-	.16	6-25	6-27
Price T Rowe Eq	-	.11	6-25	6-27
Scudder Emg Mkt	-	.305	6-25	6-28
Scudder Intl	-	.51	6-25	6-28
STOCK SPLIT				
Chancellor Grp 3 for 2 split.				
Hirsch Intl 5 for 4 split.				
Missouri Pub Svc 2 for 1 split.				
Robbins & Myers 2 for 1 split.				
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Vinings Inv 1 for 8 reverse split				
INCREASED				
Eagle Bncshrs	Q	.15	7-5	7-18
GFS Bancorp	..	.10	7-12	7-26
Horizon Finl	Q	.10	7-10	8-5
Nthn States Pwr	-	.69	7-11	—
Quick & Reilly	Q	.08	9-2	10-1
Southern Natl Corp	Q	.27	7-12	8-1
INITIAL				
PriceRow Pers	..	.59	6-25	6-27
PriceRw PStrBal	-	.21	6-25	6-27
PriceRwPStrBalPcf	-	.11	6-25	6-27
Ramco Gershson	-	.28	7-8	7-23
REGULAR				
Alliance WldDlrGv	M	.1075	7-5	7-22
Cameco Cp Inst	g	.125	7-1	7-15
Cascade Natural	Q	.24	7-12	8-15
Centerior Energy	Q	.20	7-26	8-15
Century Shrs Tr	S	.21	6-27	6-27
FelCor Suite	-	.46	7-15	7-30
Fst Bncp NC	Q	.22	6-30	7-25
GBC Bancorp	Q	.08	6-30	7-15
Gen Grwth Prop	Q	.43	7-5	7-31
Glatfelter PH	Q	.175	7-12	8-1
Hancock Pat Glb	M	.0875	7-10	7-26
Innkeepers USA	Q	.225	6-28	7-16
Keystone Intl	Q	.185	8-7	8-21
LL&E Royalty	M	.092	7-5	7-15
Mississippi View	-	.08	8-1	8-15
Montana Power	Q	.40	7-11	8-1
One Valley Bncp	Q	.27	7-2	7-15
Price Rowe Bal	Q	.14	6-25	6-27
Price Rowe DvGr	Q	.08	6-25	6-27
Price Rowe EqInd	Q	.09	6-25	6-27
Price Rowe GrInco	Q	.11	6-25	6-27
Price RoweValue	Q	.09	6-25	6-27
Putnm AmGvInco	M	.044	7-5	7-15
Putnm USGv A	M	.067	7-5	7-15
Roanoke Gas	Q	.225	7-19	8-1
Robbins & Myers	Q	.0875	7-12	7-31
Stratton Monthly	M	.16	6-28	7-8
TCA Cable	Q	.14	7-9	7-23
United Dominion	Q	.24	7-12	7-31
WLR Foods	Q	.06	7-12	8-2

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

reland Sells Stake n Phone Firm to Jutch-Swedish Team

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — Royal PTT Nederd NV and Telia AB of Sweden med up to buy a minority stake in lecom Eireann, one of Europe's t state-owned telecommunicans monopolies, the Irish governnt announced Wednesday.

PTT Nederland and Telia will pay government 183 million punts 288.8 million) for a 20 percent ke. They have been given an opn to buy a further 15 percent for out 200 million punts in the next ee years.

The Dutch-Swedish connection ll link the Irish company to Unirce NV, a venture that is the ropean telecommunications partr of AT&T Corp. — though Telem Eireann will not become a nt-venture partner in Unisource.

But Maev Sullivan, an analyst with Telcom Ltd., a communications consultancy in London, said the deal was the equivalent of Telecom Eireann joining Unisource by "the back door."

The transaction values the Irish telecommunications company at 915 million punts. The Irish government expects to receive a total of about 500 million punts from the sale.

Michael Lowry, the communications minister of Ireland, indicated that the links PTT Nederland and Telia had with Unisource were one of the reasons to choose them as a strategic partner over Tele Danmark AS of Denmark, which had also bid.

In addition to the Dutch and Swedish operators, Unisource comprises Telefónica de España and Swiss Telecom PTT. Unisource works with AT&T in selling international business telecommunications services.

Unisource members also pursue ventures that do not directly involve their European joint venture. PTT Nederland and Swiss Telecom last year paid $1.3 billion for a 27 percent stake in SPT Telecom, the Czech national telephone company.

The Irish government indicated it would sell as much as a 35 percent stake in Telecom Eireann in July 1995. A spokesman for the Department of Transport, Energy and Communications, Richard Moore, said the government-owned company was looking for a "strategic partner with international links."

Analysts said the Dutch and Swedish telephone companies' stake in Telecom Eireann was a way for the Irish company to form a link with one of the international joint ventures formed to serve multinational businesses.

Analysts said the sale of a stake to PTT Nederland and Telia could run into regulatory problems, as Ireland has asked the European Commission for permission to delay opening up its telecom markets until 2000.

■ Germany Clears Hurdles

Germany's two houses of Parliament reached an accord on a telecommunications law that is to dismantle Deutsche Telekom AG's monopoly starting in 1998, Agence France-Presse reported from Bonn, removing the final legislative obstacle to liberalization of Germany's telecommunications market.

U Conditions Seen n Swiss Merger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European mmission is likely to impose conions on the $36 billion merger of ss pharmaceutical giants Sandoz and Ciba-Geigy AG because of ir strong position in the crop-protion market, industry sources said ednesday.

"They will probably have to sell rtain types of small businesses in der to get competition going," an lustry official said. He declined to iborate.

Other areas that the commission d said in May would pose potial competition problems — terinary products and the treatnt of high blood pressure and teoporosis — had been cleared, sources said.

They predicted the commission, ich is expected to rule on the merr by the end of July, would force companies to sell some units king crop protection products.

Separately, Daniel Vasella, who ll head the merged company that ll be known as Novartis AG, said merger was "moving swiftly ead, with even greater vigor than ticipated."

Ciba and Sandoz also said they d appointed 3,500 managers from ir existing staff as new Novartis anagers. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Battle Over Reforms Heats Up in Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — German industry leaders urged the government Wednesday to press on with budget cuts and labor-market changes ahead of a debate in Parliament on Friday.

Trade unions, meanwhile, attacked the proposed changes as limiting workers' rights and dismantling the welfare state while lowering taxes for the rich. They announced plans for more protests.

"Business needs the rapid implementation of the plan," said Klaus Murmann, head of the BDA employers' federation.

In recent days the government has made minor concessions on a few of its planned measures. It will, for example, allow a three-year transition period before it reduces the amount of protection workers have against firing.

On Friday the lower house of Parliament will debate changes in that protection as well as in sick pay and the pension system. These parts of the package can be delayed by the upper house, or Bundesrat, which is dominated by the opposition Social Democratic Party.

Bonn is hoping to slash as much as 70 billion Deutsche marks ($45.64 billion) from total public spending next year to bring its budget deficit below 3 percent of gross domestic product, the target for qualification for a single European currency.

Unions held a huge demonstration June 15 against the package, and the Social Democratic Party has threatened to do what it can to slow the package with its majority in the upper house.

Hans-Olaf Henkel, head of the Federation of German Industry, or BDI, appealed to the Social Democrats not to torpedo measures that needed its approval.

"High taxes and supplementary wage costs are the main reasons why German industry has an average net return on sales of less than 2 percent, the lowest in the world," he said.

Mr. Henkel, Mr. Murmann and Hans-Peter Stihl, head of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, said the package did not represent an unacceptable dismantling of the welfare state.

The German trade-union federation, meanwhile, said more than 100,000 of its members would protest around the country over the next two days.

Meanwhile, the metalworkers' union IG Metall came under attack from employers, and Mr. Murmann announced his federation's support for Gesamtmetall, the engineering and electrical-industry employers' body, in its latest fight with the union. Gesamtmetall this week proposed decentralizing collective bargaining, especially on working hours, to the level of individual companies. *(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)*

Britain Puts Price Tag on Energy Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Energy, the owner of Britain's eight nuclear reactors, will be valued at between £1.26 billion and £1.96 billion ($1.94 billion and $3.02 billion) when it is privatized next month, the government said Wednesday.

Shares will be priced at between 180 and 280 pence, but investors will not know the final price until July 15, when the company will be floated on the London Stock Exchange, BZW Securities said.

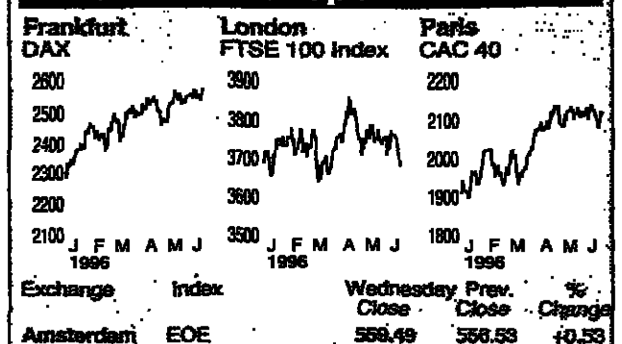
The sale of the government's 100 percent holding in British Energy originally was expected to raise £2.5 billion, but the price has been eroded by political uncertainty. The opposition Labor Party, the current favorite to win elections that are due within 10 months, has criticized the government for sweetening the sale with a large debt write-off and threatened to tighten regulatory control of the company if it took power.

Government advisers said that just under 1.7 million retail investors had registered interest in British Energy shares, compared with 1.9 million registrations garnered last month by Railtrack, the rail infrastructure company.

But Ian Lang, Britain's trade secretary, said the interest shown in British Energy inspired "great confidence." He defended the wide range in the offering price, saying it allowed "maximum flexibility."

(AFP, Reuters, AFX)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	559.49	556.53	+0.53
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,474.17	9,474.72	-0.01
Frankfurt	DAX	2,573.69	2,572.96	+0.03
Copenhagen	Stock Market	407.26	407.26	Unch.
Helsinki	HEX General	2,006.70	2,000.35	+0.32
Oslo	OBX	456.12	452.76	+0.74
London	FTSE 100	3,695.50	3,679.50	+0.43
Madrid	Stock Exchange	372.88	374.07	-0.32
Milan	MIBTEL	10,536.00	10,597.00	-0.58
Paris	CAC 40	2,113.28	2,118.43	-0.24
Stockholm	SX 16	2,061.75	2,066.69	-0.24
Vienna	ATX	1,098.43	1,099.56	-0.10
Zurich	SPI	2,400.48	2,385.59	+0.62

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Honda Motor Co.** plans to build a 5 billion yen ($45.9 million) automobile plant in Turkey with its local joint-venture partner, **Anadolu Endustri Holding AS.** The plant is to begin producing Honda's Civic four-door passenger cars in the autumn of 1997.
- **Deutsche Bank AG** plans a "step-by-step" sale of its 24 percent stake in **Daimler-Benz AG** as part of its program of selling off industrial holdings and peripheral businesses to increase profitability.
- **Olivetti SpA's** managing director, Corrado Passera, will step down in the next few months, and a successor will be considered at a board meeting due before the end of July. Industry sources said Mr. Passera would move to **Banco Ambrosiano Veneto SpA.**
- **British Biotech PLC** plans to raise £143.4 million ($220.9 million) through a rights issue, mainly to finance development of its two leading products: an anti-cancer drug called Marimastat and an acute-pancreatitis product called Lexipafant.
- **Costain Group PLC** asked that its shares be suspended after falling 31 pence, to 39. The construction and mining company has delayed reporting its earnings and warned that its profit would not meet forecasts.
- **Siemens AG and General Motors Corp.** signed a letter of intent for a joint venture to be set up in early 1997 to market diesel engines internationally.
- **Spain** will sell its remaining 3.8 percent stake in **Gas Natural SA** to the company's domestic institutional shareholders **Repsol SA** and **Caja de Ahorros & Pensiones de Barcelona,** the financial daily Cinco Dias reported.
- *Spain's economy grew 1.9 percent in the first quarter,* compared with 2.3 percent growth in the fourth quarter of 1995.
- **Philipp Holzmann AG** probably will not pay a dividend for 1996 because construction output and new orders fell in the first five months of the year.
- **Groupe Bull** has launched a so-called electronic wallet in Turin, allowing users to pay for goods using a magnetic card with a preset cash value. *AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters, AP*

Peugeot Sees Profit in Tough Times

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The chairman of PSA Peugeot Citroën SA, Jacques Calvet, said Wednesday that the French automaker planned to maintain a profit and reduce its debt despite a nearly stagnant market.

"Our group will commit itself," he told shareholders at their annual meeting, "despite a difficult environment, to realizing the objectives it has given itself and that you well know — maintaining a profit, covering its investments with cash flow, and cutting its debt."

Sales at the company, the largest French automaker, have risen 6.1 percent so far this year. But Mr. Calvet said weak consumer demand would hold growth in the West European car market to 3.5 percent to 4 percent this year.

"Worried about the future," he said, "households are limiting their spending."

Other difficulties facing Peugeot are a campaign against the use of diesel fuel in France and the continued monetary turmoil within the European Union.

The company posted a net profit of 1.7 billion francs ($327.0 million) in 1995, almost half the 1994 total, while debt rose 31 percent, to 9.8 billion francs. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

■ Fiat to Sell Stake in Unit

Fiat SpA will sell a minority stake in its New Holland tractor division to finance factories for the Palio car it plans to start producing this year in developing countries, Bloomberg Business News reported from Turin.

Cesare Romiti, the chairman of Fiat, told shareholders at the annual meeting that the company would sell 30 percent to 40 percent of New Holland and list the shares on the New York Stock Exchange by the end of the year, an offering that could raise $1 billion.

The spin-off, which may include a sale in Italy, comes as Fiat embarks on a five-year, $10.6-billion investment plan.

Mr. Romiti also said that net profit for the year would be "in line" with the 1995 result of 2.15 trillion lire ($1.40 billion), even though a stronger lira might reduce sales.

VORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, June 26

Prices in local currencies.

Telekurs

nsterdam — EOE Index: 559.49 Previous: 556.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
N-AMRO	91.20	89.60	91.20	89.30
on	79.80	78.80	78.90	78.70
ld	94	91.70	91.90	93.70
o Nobel	204.40	203.70	204	203.80
Wess cva	29.40	28.90	29.20	29.10
A cva	80.30	79.60	79.60	79.60
dische Pet	276.70	274.50	276.50	275.70
	171.40	169.30	169.50	170.50
evier	26.10	25.70	25.90	25.90
fis Amev	49.10	48.60	48.80	48.50
oc cva	54.90	53	54.90	52.50
emeyer	121.70	119.70	121.50	119.70
neken	386.70	383.60	385	384.50
ogovens	64	63.50	64	64
Douglas	119	116	116.10	118.50
Group	51.50	50.10	51.30	49.90
	55.50	54.60	54.70	55
P BT	41.80	41.10	41.10	41.50
N'	64.80	63.90	64	64.50
lloyd Gp	40.10	39.70	39.80	39.80
ricia	178	175.50	177.80	174.50
Grinten	172.40	169.50	172.40	169.10
thoed	46	44.30	44.30	45.80
ilps Elec	55.90	54.70	55.30	54.40
ygram	100.50	98	100	98.10
ndstad Hdg	127	124.90	126.50	124.50
beco	128.80	128.40	128.40	128.50
damco	49.80	49.40	49.70	49.60
inco	140	139.60	139.60	139.90
rento	97	96.90	96.90	97
al Dutch	262.50	261	262.30	261.50
	48.40	47.70	48.20	48
lever cva	247.90	245.50	246	247.30
U	27.10	26.50	26.50	26.90
lers Kl cva	195	192.50	193.70	192.50

angkok — SET Index: 1226.35 Previous: 1225.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
v Info Svc	388	378	384	376
ngkok Bk F	350	348	344	338
ung Thai Bk	116	113	114	113
T Explor	360	360	360	358
m Cement F	1240	1234	1240	1240
ecomasia	53.50	52	52	52.50
ai Airways	55	54	54.50	55
ai Farm Bk F	276	272	276	272
ai Teleph	54.50	53.50	54	53
Comm	326	318	326	318

ombay — Sensitive Index: 3855.06 Previous: 3928.58

esday, June 25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ssoc Cement	2498	2440	2452.75	2474.75
asim Ind	567.25	565.25	567	568.75
indalco Ind	1265	1260.50	1263.50	1275.75
ind Lever	876	825	827.25	873
dian Hotels	862	853.25	854.50	861
TC	329.50	314	319	326
arsen Toubro	308	295	297	299
eliance Ind	222	214.25	216.75	222
ata Eng Loco	518.50	510	511.25	518
ata Iron St	256.25	248	250.25	256.50

russels — Stock Exchange Index: 9474.17 Previous: 9474.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
rbed	3600	3580	3590	3590
arco Ind	5040	5010	5040	5020
BL	5870	5830	5850	5840
ekaert	25650	25000	25000	25700
BR	2355	2350	2355	2355
MB	2545	2505	2540	2500
ockerill	142	140	142	140
obeyt	10600	10425	10550	10400
elhaize Lion	1565	1555	1560	1565
lectrabel	6770	6720	6760	6750
lectrafina	2730	2715	2720	2740
ortis AG	4090	4040	4060	4030
IB	1434	1428	1434	1434
BL	3970	3950	3970	3950
en Banque	10950	10825	10950	10900
evaert	3400	3380	3400	3350
redietbank	9430	9340	9340	9390
osane	2358	2350	2350	2350
etrofina	9780	9740	9770	9750
owerfin	4350	4280	4345	4350
eticel	315	314	314	314
oyale Belge	6150	6080	6150	6110
oc Gen Belg	2395	2380	2390	2380
olvay	19200	19125	19200	19200
essenderlo	11275	11125	11250	11100
ractebel	13075	12950	13025	13000
CB	58600	58300	58550	58300
nion Miniere	2430	2380	2415	2380

openhagen — Stock Index: 407.26 Previous: 407.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
arlsberg B	337	330	336	334
anisco	292	287	290	291
en Danske Bk	390	382	390	383
/S Svendborg A	193000	193000	193000	193000
/S 1912 A	132000	132000	132000	132000
ast Asiatic Co	122	118	120	123
LS Ind B	604	594	600.90	608
SS Intl Svc B	132	127	131	130
ovo Nordisk B	825	815	823	825
adiometer B	391	374	380	381
ophus Ber B	785	780	783	781
ele Danmk B	302	290	298	301
nidanmark A	272	266	272	268

Frankfurt — DAX: 2573.49 Previous: 2572.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	895	865	895	860
AEG	164	164	164	165
Allianz Hdg	2641	2624	2641	2611
Altana	1169.50	1155	1161	1142.50
Asko Deutsche	1128	1115	1125	1134
Badenwerk	537	537	537	537
BASF	438.90	437.20	438.50	432.50
Bayer Hypo Bk	36.65	36.45	36.53	36.43
Bay.Vereinsbank	41.50	41.25	41.45	41.15
Bayer	54.84	54.41	54.50	54.57
Bilfinger Berg	426	421	426	422.50
BHF Bank	38.90	38.60	38.90	38.45
BMW	882	878.50	881	878
CKAG Colonia	1185	1175	1175	1180
Commerzbank	317.50	315	316.70	314
Daimler Benz	83.30	82.50	82.60	83
Degussa	525	520.50	523	517.80
Deutsche Bank	71.98	71.60	71.60	70.90
Dresdner Bank	38.38	38.17	38.28	38.15
Heidelbg Zmt	1025	1010	1020	1010
Henkel	660.50	657	657	655
Hochtief	684	680	681	685
Hoechst	53.43	53	53.10	53.44
Holzmann Ph.	447	440	442	445
Karstadt	608.50	597	606.50	600
Kaufhof Hdg	577	572	576.50	581
Linde	997	993	996	994
Lufthansa ord	216.50	213.50	213.50	216
MAN	390	382.50	388.50	385
Mannesmann	533	529	533	531.50
Muench Rueck	3110	3030	3070	3035
Preussag	386	385.50	387.50	384.50
PWA	194	192	192	191
RWE	59.15	58.90	59	59.17
SAP pfd	224.80	222.50	223	226.50
Schering	111.80	111.15	111.20	111.25
Schmalb Lub	287	285.50	287	285
Siemens	82.88	82.50	82.53	83.29
Suedzucker	758	747	755	748
Thyssen	282.50	280.50	281.20	277.70
Veba	81.45	80.80	80.85	81.85
VEW	517	514	516	515.50
Viag	612	609.50	610	604.50
Volkswagen	560	557.50	557.50	562
Wella	889.50	880	889.50	888.50

Helsinki — HEX General Index: 2006.70 Previous: 2000.35

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	220	218	220	218
Enso R	37.50	36.40	37	36.40
Huhtamaki IF	159	158	159	159
Kesko	67.80	67	67.30	67.70
Kone BF	520	517	520	520
Merita A	9.80	9.78	9.80	9.80
Metra BF	210	209	209	209
Metsa-Serla B	33.50	33	33.50	33
Nokia Prf F	171.50	170	171	172
Outokumpu A	77.40	76.60	76.60	77
Rautaruukki	34	33.80	33.80	34.40
Stockmann A	248	248	248	247
UPM-Kymmene	96	93	95.30	93.30
Valmet A	80	78.50	80	79

Hong Kong — Hang Seng: 11059.90 Previous: 10982.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.40	9.30	9.40	9.40
Bk East Asia	28.30	27.80	28.30	27.90
Cathay Pacific	14.40	13.95	14.25	13.90
Cheung Kong	56.50	55.50	56.50	55.75
China Light	35.40	35.20	35.30	35.20
Chin Estates	6.95	6.85	6.90	6.90
Citic Pacific	31.60	31	31.60	31.30
Cons Elec Pwr	13	12.90	12.95	13
Dao Heng Bk	30.10	29.90	30.10	29.90
First Pacific	12.25	11.80	12.05	11.90
Great Eagle	22.75	22.50	22.75	22.50
Guangdong Inv	4.95	4.88	4.95	4.93
Guoco Group	37.60	37	37.10	37.40
Hang Lung	14.65	14.45	14.65	14.50
Hang Seng Bk	79	77.50	78.50	77.75
Henderson Inv	6.95	6.80	6.95	6.85
Henderson Ld	58.25	57.50	57.75	58.25
HKR Intl	8.95	8.85	8.85	8.95
HK Aircraft	23.40	23.30	23.40	23.20
HK China Gas	12.45	12.25	12.40	12.20
HK Electric	23.75	23.60	23.65	23.60
HK Shang Htls	13.55	13.35	13.45	13.15
HK Telecomm	13.90	13.70	13.85	13.75
Hopewell Hdgs	4.23	4.08	4.15	4.23
HSBC Hdgs	116.50	115	116	116
Hutchison Wh	49.50	49.10	49.20	49.20
Hysan Dev	24	23.90	23.95	24
Johnson El 580	17.60	17.10	17.60	17
Miramar Hotel	17.20	17	17.05	17
Natl Mutual	6.95	6.90	6.90	6.90
New World	36.40	35.70	36.30	35.50
Oriental Press	4.15	4.10	4.15	4.10
Orient Telecom	3.50	3.43	3.48	3.45
Shangri-La	10.85	10.80	10.80	10.80
SHK Props	79.25	78	78.25	77.50
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.85	4.73	4.78	4.85
Sino Land Co.	7.65	7.55	7.60	7.60
Sth China Post	5.50	5.45	5.45	5.50
Swire Pac A	66.50	65.50	66.25	66.25
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.70	9.60	9.70	9.60
TV Broadcasts	29.40	28.30	29.15	28.25
Wharf Hdgs	28.20	27.75	28.20	27.90
Wheelock	15.35	15.10	15.35	15.05

Jakarta — Composite Index: 592.79 Previous: 584.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2625	2575	2575	2550
Barito Pacific	1475	1450	1450	1450
Gudang Garm	10150	9850	10100	9600
Indah Kiat	2325	2300	2300	2350
Indocement	8100	7900	7900	8000
Indofood	10400	10200	10300	10100
Indorayon	2175	2075	2150	2050
Indosat	7950	7800	7800	7725
Kalbe Farma	5500	5325	5350	5400
Sampoerna	27500	27000	27275	26900

Johannesburg — All Market: 6913.95 Previous: 6891.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	278.25	276.50	277.25	277
AngloAm Gold	399	396	396	398.75
AngloAm Ind	179.50	173	176.50	175
Barlow	47.20	46	46.25	47.20
C.G. Smith	23	22.85	22.85	22.70
De Beers	152	148.50	149.75	149.25
Driefontein	59.50	58.75	59.50	59.50
Freegold	44.25	43.50	43.75	44.25
Fst Natl Bk	30.65	30.40	30.60	30.40
Gencor	16	15.80	15.95	15.85
GFSA	134.50	134	134	134.50
Iscor	3.48	3.42	3.45	3.41
Johannies Ind	55.75	55	55	55.25
Kloof Gold	45.50	45	45	45.75
Liberty Life	142	138	140	137.25
Minorco	104.75	104.25	104.25	104.75
Nedcor	65.50	64.75	65.50	64.75
Rembrandt Gp	41.20	40.75	41.05	40.75
Richemont	65.25	65	65.25	65
Rust Platinum	73	72	72.25	72.75
SA Breweries	128.75	127.50	127.75	127.50
Sappi	48.75	47.90	48	47.90
Sasol	47.80	47	47.50	47
SBIC	174	173.50	173.50	174
Tiger Oats	61	60.50	61	60.75

Kuala Lumpur — Composite: 1130.77 Previous: 1146.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	19.40	19.30	19.40	19.60
Hicom Hldgs	7.30	7.10	7.10	7.25
Mal Banking	24.20	23.70	23.80	24.20
Mal Intl Ship F	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.65
Public Bank F	6.65	6.50	6.65	6.50
Resorts World	14.20	13.80	13.80	14.20
Sime Darby	7	6.90	6.95	6.95
Telekom Mal	22.80	22.10	22.10	22.90
Tenaga	10.60	10.40	10.40	10.60
Utd Engineers	17.40	17.30	17.30	17.30

London — FT-SE 100: 3695.50 Previous: 3679.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.39	5.32	5.35	5.33
Allied Domecq	4.56	4.52	4.52	4.53
Anglian Water	5.90	5.78	5.85	5.85
Argyll Group	3.42	3.35	3.41	3.37
Arjo Wiggins	1.82	1.80	1.80	1.81
Asda Group	1.20	1.17	1.18	1.18
Assoc Br Foods	3.87	3.83	3.84	3.85
BAA	4.75	4.65	4.70	4.66
Barclays	7.77	7.67	7.69	7.72
Bass	8.07	8	8.03	8.06
BAT Ind	4.99	4.93	4.96	4.97
Bank Scotland	2.38	2.32	2.34	2.36
BICC	3.16	3	3.10	3.17
Blue Circle	3.63	3.59	3.61	3.62
BOC Group	9.29	9.23	9.28	9.28
Boots	5.82	5.77	5.82	5.75
Bowater	3.31	3.28	3.25	3.23
BPB Ind	3.05	3	3.05	3.05
Brit Aerosp	10	9.98	9.93	9.95
Brit Airways	5.54	5.44	5.52	5.45
Brit Gas	1.83	1.79	1.80	1.80
Brit Petro	5.63	5.55	5.61	5.57
Brit Steel	1.66	1.64	1.64	1.65
Brit Telecom	3.57	3.49	3.50	3.50
BTR	2.51	2.18	2.51	2.46
Burmah Cast	10.26	10.13	10.20	10.26
Cable Wireless	4.27	4.15	4.20	4.25
Cadbury Sch	5.08	4.97	5.06	5.05
Caradon	2.25	2.20	2.24	2.22
Carlton Comm	5.11	5.03	5.10	5.09
Coats Viyella	1.71	1.67	1.69	1.69
Comml Union	5.77	5.67	5.76	5.70
Courtaulds	4.27	4.18	4.27	4.22
De La Rue	5.90	5.75	5.75	5.89
Eng China Cl	2.72	2.62	2.62	2.76
Enterprise Oil	4.64	4.60	4.63	4.63
Fors Colonial	1.51	1.50	1.51	1.51
Genl Accident	6.47	6.34	6.46	6.37
GEC	3.54	3.47	3.50	3.54
GKN	9.91	9.85	9.91	9.92
Glaxo	8.58	8.45	8.55	8.50
Granada Gp	8.67	8.52	8.56	8.69
Grand Met	4.54	4.19	4.25	4.18
GRE	2.52	2.46	2.48	2.55
Guinness	4.57	4.45	4.56	4.45
GUS	6.52	6.46	6.48	6.47
Hanson	1.77	1.75	1.76	1.75
Hillsdown Hdg	1.82	1.78	1.78	1.79
HSBC Hldgs	9.85	9.70	9.83	9.64
ICI	7.92	7.80	7.81	7.93
Inchcape	2.88	2.80	2.84	2.81
Kingfisher	6.50	6.25	6.35	6.30
Ladbroke	1.84	1.77	1.81	1.79
Land Sec	6.09	6.02	6.07	6.08
Laporte	6.85	6.70	6.75	6.73
Lasmo	1.78	1.75	1.76	1.76
Legal Genl Grp	6.72	6.66	6.69	6.66
Lloyds Abbey	5.13	5.10	5.13	5.10
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.18	3.03	3.06	3.07
London Elec	6.57	6.22	6.24	6.23
Lucas Ind	2.32	2.26	2.26	2.30
Marks Spencer	4.67	4.61	4.64	4.64
MEPC	4.07	4.05	4.07	4.06
Mercury Asset	9.93	9.61	9.61	9.70
Midlands Elec	4.20	4.18	4.20	4.18
Natl Power	5.24	5.07	5.17	5.21
NatWest	6.16	6.11	6.15	6.16
News Intl	4.15	4.12	4.12	4.11
Utd Utilities	5.33	5.28	5.30	5.30
Nthern Foods	1.89	1.83	1.84	1.89
P&O	4.95	4.87	4.87	4.93
Pearson	6.76	6.65	6.70	6.65
Pilkington	1.85	1.79	1.80	1.80
PowerGen	4.73	4.67	4.67	4.69
Prudential	4.12	4.08	4.08	4.10
Rank Org	5.35	5.26	5.32	5.29
Reckitt Colm	6.87	6.83	6.86	6.85
Redland	4.01	3.96	3.99	3.98
Reed Intl	10.93	10.79	10.90	10.88
Rentokil	4.08	4.05	4.05	4.07
Reuters Hdgs	7.84	7.63	7.76	7.65
RMC Group	10.15	9.98	10.14	10.83
Rolls Royce	2.29	2.26	2.26	2.27
Royal Bk Scot	4.96	4.88	4.93	4.90
RTZ reg	9.67	9.53	9.62	9.67
Royal Insur	3.98	3.90	3.95	3.93
Sainsbury	3.83	3.75	3.77	3.80
Schroders	13.55	13.45	13.48	13.55
Scot Newcastle	6.60	6.53	6.54	6.53
Scot Power	3.12	3.08	3.08	3.12
Sears	1.01	0.98	1	1
Severn Trent	5.48	5.37	5.42	5.40
Shell Trsp reg	9.42	9.30	9.39	9.34
Siebe	9.10	9.02	9.09	9.02
Smith Nephew	2.10	1.99	2	2.09
Smith (WH)	4.70	4.67	4.70	4.68
SmithKline	6.90	6.83	6.87	6.87
Smiths Ind	6.99	6.90	6.95	6.93
Sthern Elec	7.13	7	7.06	7.05
Stand Charter	6.39	6.33	6.39	6.36
Sun Alliance	3.73	3.65	3.72	3.66
Tate & Lyle	4.58	4.53	4.56	4.55
Tesco	3.02	2.94	2.94	2.98
Thames Water	5.61	5.44	5.61	5.44
Thorn EMI	18	17.85	17.89	17.92
3i Group	4.47	4.41	4.41	4.45
TI Group	5.58	5.52	5.53	5.55
Tomkins	2.50	2.36	2.49	2.36
Unilever	12.92	12.78	12.82	12.86
Utd Biscuits	2.16	2.14	2.14	2.15
Utd News	7.07	6.90	6.91	7.13
Vendome uts	6.12	5.86	5.96	5.92
Vodafone	2.39	2.35	2.36	2.38
Whitbread	7.12	7.05	7.07	7.09
Williams Hdgs	3.36	3.29	3.33	3.31
Wolseley	4.65	4.55	4.65	4.60
Zeneca	13.96	13.78	13.94	13.83

Madrid — Bolsa Index: 372.88 Previous: 374.07

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14050	13920	13980	14000
ACESA	1490	1480	1485	1495
Argentaria	5590	5530	5590	5570
BBV	5110	5080	5110	5110
Banesto	825	818	825	821
Bankinter	13990	13850	13980	13920
Bco Central Hisp	2620	2590	2610	2625
Bco Exterior	3000	3000	3000	3000
Bco Popular	23350	23030	23030	23380
Bco Santander	6120	6030	6030	6120
CEPSA	4300	4275	4285	4285
Corp Mapfre	6560	6510	6560	6560
Dragados	1715	1700	1715	1715
Endesa	8130	8070	8090	8130
FECSA	1030	998	1030	999
Fomento Const	10900	10780	10800	10900
Gas Natural	25300	24500	25280	24990
Hidroel Cantab	4450	4425	4440	4470
Iberdrola	1290	1275	1280	1285
Pryca	3150	3130	3150	3130
Repsol	4590	4570	4570	4595
Sevillana Elec	1175	1145	1165	1155
Tabacalera	6470	6350	6450	6470
Telefonica	2405	2390	2395	2410
Union Fenosa	822	811	822	812
Valenc Cement	1545	1500	1500	1550

Manila — PSE Index: 3240.39 Previous: 3216.58

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	26.50	26	26.50	27
Ayala Land	46.50	45	46	45
Manila Elec A	148	147	148	147
Metro Bank	745	730	735	735
Petron	12	11.50	12	11.50
Phil Long Dist	1555	1550	1550	1560
San Miguel A	45	44.50	44.50	44.50
San Miguel B	90.50	89.50	90	90
SM Prime Hdg	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.70

Mexico — Bolsa Index: 3177.91 Previous: 3159.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	35.35	34.30	34.50	34.80
Cemex B	28.20	27.30	27.60	27.25
Cifra C	10.98	10.76	10.94	10.82
Empresas ICA	109.40	108.40	109.40	108.80
Emp Moderna	34.00	33.85	33.90	34.00
Femsa	21.80	21.60	21.65	21.45
Gpo Carso A1	53.40	52.80	53.10	52.80
Televisa CPO	117.80	114.50	117.00	114.40
TelMex L	12.90	12.76	12.82	12.76
Tribasa	21.80	21.00	21.50	21.80

Milan — MIB Telematico: 10536.00 Previous: 10597.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	13420	12550	12920	13485
Bca Comm Ital	3180	3135	3180	3160
Bca Naz Agricol	901	899	900	902
Bca Naz Lavoro	11080	10755	10755	10790
Bca di Roma	1392	1350	1365	1380
Bco Ambrosiano	4190	4035	4040	4085
Benetton	20400	20000	20400	20100
Credito Italiano	1816	1800	1816	1802
Fiat	5205	5145	5150	5210
Fondiaria	7725	7560	7700	7710
Generali Assic	35850	34900	35100	35450
IFIL	4685	4600	4630	4680
Italcementi	12620	12370	12450	12675
Italgas	5735	5675	5725	5725
Mediobanca	9975	9770	9805	9980
Montedison	928	909	912	922
Olivetti	895	850	850	890
Pirelli	2620	2575	2575	2585
RAS	15935	15805	15865	15825
Rinascente	11050	10765	10900	11050
S Paolo Torino	10000	9825	9840	10070
SME	1770	1720	1750	1720
Standa	15360	15300	15380	15300
Stet	5300	5260	5285	5295
Telecom Italia	3285	3240	3260	3275
Toro Assic	19600	19350	19400	19500

Montreal — Industrials Index: 2459.64 Previous: 2484.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco 1	18.98	18.80	18.80	18.98
Bank Montreal	33.45	33¼	33.45	33.35
Bce Mob Com	44.30	44	44	44.30
Cdn Tire A	17.55	17.35	17.35	17.70
Cdn Util A	26.90	26¾	26.90	26.70
Cascades	5¾	5.70	5.70	5.70
CT Finl Svc	26.30	26¼	26.30	26.30
Extendicare	17	16.90	17	17
Gaz Metro	15.20	15.05	15.20	15.10
Gt-West Lifeco	33.10	33.10	33.10	33¼
Hees Intl Bcp	16.05	15.95	16	16.15
Hudsons Bay	20.85	20.65	20.70	20.85
Imasco	27.70	27.55	27.55	27.70
Investors Grp	17	17	17	16.90
Loblaw Cos	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.15
Molson A	22.55	22	22	22½
Natl Bk Canada	11.45	11.30	11.30	11.45
Oshawa A	21.20	21	21	21.30
Pancan Petlm	53½	53	53	53
Power Corp	21.70	21.30	21.70	21.40
Power Finl	37.30	37.10	37.30	37.15
Quebecor B	21.65	21½	21½	21.65
Rogers Comm B	13	12.95	13	13
Royal Bk Cda	32.80	32.60	32.80	32.65
Sears Canada	7.95	7.70	7.95	7.70
Shell Cda A	48	46.80	46.80	48
Southam	15.80	15¾	15¾	15.90
Stelco A	6.20	6.10	6.10	6.40
Trilon Finl A	5.45	5.40	5.45	5.45

Oslo — OBX Index: 456.12 Previous: 452.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	125	124	125	123.50
Bergesen Dy B	129.50	126.50	129.50	126
Christiania Bk	15.30	15	15.30	15.20
Den norske Bk	19.80	19.50	19.80	19.50
SAS Norge ASA	70.50	69	69.50	71
Dyno Indust	143	142	143	140
Elkem	90	87.50	89.50	87.50
Hafslund A	48.50	47	48	47.50
Kvaerner	274	271	274	272.50
Leif Hoegh	112	109	112	110
Norsk Hydro	317	317	318.50	318
Norske Skog A	201	199	200	199
Orkla	340	337	340	336
Rieber B	145	145	145	145
Saga Petlm B	88	86.50	88	87.50
Schibsted	86	85	85.50	86.50
UniStorebr A	29.80	29.30	29.30	29.70

Paris — CAC-40: 2113.28 Previous: 2118.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	729	725	728	725
AGF	139.70	139.10	139.50	139.50
Air Liquide	930	920	924	925
Alcatel Alsth	454.60	451.70	453.20	452.90
Axa	278	275.50	277	277.70
Bancaire	582	577	582	580
BNP	185.90	179.40	179.90	187.60
Bouygues	566	560	565	561
Canal Plus	1312	1285	1293	1318
Carrefour	2864	2842	2860	2856
CCF	242.90	238	240	239.90
Credit Local cl	429.50	422	429	425.90
Credit Lyon PC	132	121.50	121.50	129.40
Crown Cork Seal	237.30	237.30	237.30	238
Danone	782	775	775	781
Elf-Aquitaine	379.90	371.50	377.10	373.30
Eridania BS	816	803	814	802
Euro Disney	14.30	14.05	14.10	14.50
Eurotunnel uts	8.85	8.50	8.55	8.90
Gen. Eaux	556	547	554	553
Havas	428	424.20	425.60	426
Lafarge Cop	322.90	319.20	320.20	323.20
Legrand	916	903	904	910
L'Oreal	1715	1694	1707	1705
LVMH	1221	1212	1213	1216
Lyon. Eaux	487.90	484.50	485.70	486.50
Michelin B	252	248.10	250.10	252
Navig Mixte	756	756	756	756
Paribas A	305	303	304.20	305
Pechiney SA	219.90	215.70	216.20	218.40
Pernod Ricard	331	328	330.90	329.50
Peugeot Cit	715	706	706	712
Pinault-Print	1795	1761	1787	1757
Promodes	1429	1405	1421	1428
Renault	136	133.70	134.50	133.50
Rh-Poulenc A	134.90	133.60	134.40	134.90
Roussel-Uclaf	1230	1169	1200	1169
Sanofi	389.30	382	383	381.80
Schneider	258.50	252.40	257.10	253.30
Ste Generale	560	552	554	556
St Gobain	678	672	674	676
St Louis	1388	1341	1341	1365
Suez	192	188	188.80	201
Thomson CSF	142.80	140	140	141.10
Total B	378.90	376.50	377.70	377.90
UAP	105	103.10	103.30	104.50
Valeo	280.90	277.10	280	280

São Paulo — Bovespa Index: 62337.70 Previous: 60824.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	8.30	8.02	8.10	8.25
Banespa Pfd	3.75	3.65	3.70	3.70
Bradesco Pfd	8.30	8.15	8.20	8.00
Brahma Pfd	599.99	590.00	598.00	592.00
Cemig Pfd	30.25	29.25	29.95	29.30
CESP Pfd	31.50	29.50	31.00	29.20
Eletrobras B	297.00	283.00	293.01	285.00
Itaubanco Pfd	414.80	411.10	412.00	411.10
Light	288.00	285.01	286.02	288.01
Paranapan Pfd	8.490	8.40	8.48	8.50
Petrobras Pfd	130.00	127.00	128.75	127.00
Sid Nacional	26.50	25.30	26.50	25.25
Souza Cruz	8.50	7.99	8.50	7.90
Telebras Pfd	72.90	70.00	72.50	70.00
Telesp Pfd	221.00	215.00	219.00	214.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.10
CVRD Pfd	20.85	20.30	20.60	20.30

Seoul — Composite Index: 822.63 Previous: 836.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6840	6650	6700	6800
Hyundai Eng	34000	33500	33500	34000
Hyundai Motor	30600	30300	30300	30500
Korea El Pwr	28200	27500	27600	28000
Korea Mob Tel	652000	638000	650000	645000
LG Electronics	18300	17600	17700	18100
Pohang Iron St	51500	50300	50300	51300
Samsung Elec	67900	66000	67700	67500
Samsung Hvy	11900	11700	11800	11800
Yukong	23900	23000	23100	23900

Singapore — Straits Times: 2284.96 Previous: 2299.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.80	12.70	12.70	12.80
City Devits	11.20	11	11.10	11.20
Cycle Carriage	15.10	14.90	15	14.90
Dairy Farm Int *	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.81
DBS	9.70	9.60	9.70	9.70
DBS Land	4.88	4.82	4.86	4.90
Fraser & Neave	14.80	14.70	14.80	14.90
HK Land *	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.26
Hong Leong Fin	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.92
Jard Matheson *	6.95	6.85	6.90	6.85
Jard Strategic *	3.16	3.12	3.16	3.16
Keppel	12.20	11.80	12	12.20
Natsteel	2.79	2.74	2.75	2.79
Neptune Orient	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.41
OCBC foreign	16.70	16.50	16.50	16.80
O'Sea Union Bk	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.80
Sembawang	7	6.85	6.85	6.95
Sing Airlines F	14.90	14.70	14.90	14.90
Sing Petlm	1.69	1.67	1.69	1.73
Sing Press F	27.80	27.40	27.80	27.70
ST Auto F	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.74
ST Ship	2.40	2.39	2.40	2.39
Sing Telecomm	3.88	3.82	3.86	3.90
Straits Steam	4.70	4.66	4.68	4.68
Utd Industrial	1.44	1.42	1.44	1.42
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.70	13.40	13.60	13.70
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.02	3	3	3

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm — SX 16 Index: 2061.75 Previous: 0000.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	115	114	114.50	115
ABB AF	704	701	702	701
AssiDoman F	154	151	153	154
Astra AF	293.50	287.50	293	287
Atlas Copco AF	123	122.50	123	122.50
Avesta F	66.50	65	65	66.50
Electrolux BF	336	329	336	330
Ericsson BF	146	140.50	141.50	146
Hennes BF	614	606	608	614
Incentive AF	353	350	350	354
Investor BF	248	245	247.50	246
Kinnevik BF	200	198	199	199
MoDo BF	171.50	170.50	171	171
Sandvik BF	153.50	151	152	153
SCA BF	137	135.50	136	137.50
S-E Banken AF	54	53	53	53
Skandia Fors F	175	172.50	174	175
Skanska BF	236	232	233.50	235
SKF BF	159	157.50	159	159
SSAB BF	85	84	84.50	84
Stora AF	88	86.50	88	88
Sv Handles AF	136	133	136	135
Sydkraft AF	145	145	145	145
Trelleborg BF	84.50	83.50	84	84
Volvo BF	150	148.50	150	153

Sydney — All Ordinaries: 2252.80 Previous: 2254.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.74	8.67	8.68	8.72
ANZ Bking	6.02	5.93	6	5.93
BHP	17.92	17.70	17.85	17.91
Boral	3.39	3.35	3.36	3.39
Brambles Ind.	17.68	17.56	17.65	17.62
Burns Philp	2.38	2.32	2.34	2.35
CBA	10.62	10.50	10.52	10.57
CC Amatil	14.40	14.19	14.25	14.40
Coles Myer	4.63	4.62	4.62	4.63
Comalco	7.44	7.38	7.39	7.44
CRA Ltd	19.71	19.55	19.58	19.68
CSR	4.57	4.52	4.52	4.56
Fosters Brew	2.19	2.18	2.19	2.20
GIO Australia	3.11	3.05	3.11	3.06
Goodman Fld	1.31	1.29	1.29	1.29
ICI Australia	11.35	11.22	11.32	11.30
John Fairfax	2.76	2.70	2.76	2.73
Lend Lease	19.82	19.58	19.60	19.85
Mayne Nickless	7.46	7.30	7.35	7.30
MIM Hdgs	1.63	1.60	1.62	1.64
Nat Aust Bank	11.89	11.69	11.82	11.71
News Corp	7.43	7.36	7.37	7.34
North Ltd	3.70	3.68	3.68	3.70
Pacific Dunlop	2.89	2.83	2.87	2.84
Pioneer Intl	3.77	3.74	3.74	3.76
Placer Pacific	1.83	1.77	1.80	1.83
Santos	4.46	4.43	4.44	4.45
Southcorp	3.18	3.14	3.16	3.17
Wesfarmers	7.75	7.67	7.70	7.67
Wstrn Mining	9.17	9.04	9.07	9.20
Westfield Trt	2.33	2.30	2.33	2.30
Westpac Bking	5.59	5.55	5.57	5.61
Woodside Pet	7.74	7.56	7.72	7.58
Woolworths	3.07	3.04	3.06	3.08

Taipei — Stock Market Index: 6380.82 Previous: 6384.07

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	52.50	52	52.50	52.50
Cathay Life Ins	192	189	190	191
Chang Hwa Bk	157	155	156	157
China Steel	29	28.60	28.70	29
China Trust	56	54.50	55	55
Evergreen	51	50.50	51	51
Far East Text	29.90	29	29.90	29.30
First Bank	157	155	156	156
Formosa CF	33.20	31.80	32.70	32
Hua Nan Bk	145	143	143.50	144
Hualon Teijran	24.60	24	24.20	24.30
ICBC	96	95	95.50	96.50
President Ent	46.60	45.20	46.50	45.70
Taiwan Cmnt	61	60	61	60.50
Tatung	59.50	58.50	59.50	59

Tokyo — Nikkei 225: 22666.80 Previous: 22597.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1310	1290	1310	1300
All Nippon Air	1190	1180	1190	1180
Asahi Bank	1290	1260	1290	1280
Asahi Chem	794	785	789	793
Asahi Glass	1340	1320	1320	1330
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2560	2550	2550	2550
Bk Yokohama	1010	997	1008	997
Bridgestone	2110	2060	2090	2070
Canon	2310	2290	2310	2320
Chiba Bank	987	979	979	986
Chubu Elec	2480	2460	2470	2460
Chugoku Elec	2410	2400	2400	2430
Daiei	1350	1330	1340	1330
Daiichi Kang	2050	2030	2050	2030
Daiwa Bank	771	755	756	771
Daiwa House	1700	1690	1690	1700
Daiwa Sec	1460	1430	1450	1440
Fanuc	4290	4250	4280	4210
Fuji Bank	2420	2400	2420	2420
Fuji Photo	3490	3440	3470	3450
Fujitsu	993	983	988	987
Hitachi	1050	1030	1030	1040
Honda Motor	2980	2930	2930	2960
IBJ	2770	2750	2750	2760
IHI	530	521	524	521
Itochu	789	776	778	784
Ito-Yokado	6620	6490	6600	6460
JAL	898	891	891	895
Jusco	3720	3680	3700	3730
Kajima	1140	1120	1140	1130
Kansai Elec	2470	2460	2460	2470
Kao	1470	1460	1460	1460
Kawa Steel	403	398	400	395
KDD	12400	10900	12000	10700
Kinki Nipp Ry	790	786	786	786
Kirin Brewery	1390	1370	1370	1380
Kobe Steel	323	316	322	316
Komatsu	1090	1070	1090	1080
Kubota	736	720	727	716
Kyocera	7840	7790	7800	7820
Kyushu Elec	2470	2440	2460	2430
LTCB	859	840	859	851
Marubeni	609	603	608	606
Marui	2460	2380	2430	2380
Matsu Elec Ind	2070	2000	2060	2010
Matsu Elec Wk	1190	1180	1190	1190
Mitsubishi	1440	1430	1430	1440
Mitsubishi Ch	521	517	518	521
Mitsubishi El	775	756	762	777
Mitsubishi Est	1540	1510	1510	1520
Mitsubishi Hvy	964	947	964	946
Mitsubishi Mat	969	965	965	969
Mitsubishi Tr	1860	1830	1860	1850
Mitsui	1000	991	992	1000
Mitsui Fudosn	1480	1460	1470	1440
Mitsui Trust	1300	1280	1300	1290
Murata Mfg	4140	4140	4140	4080
NEC	1180	1160	1170	1190
New Oji Paper	955	947	955	947
Nikko Sec	1230	1200	1220	1200
Nintendo	8550	8090	8290	8010
Nipp Credit Bk	418	408	411	415
Nipp Express	1110	1090	1110	1100
Nippon Oil	742	735	739	742
Nippon Paper	706	693	693	700
Nippon Steel	381	376	380	376
Nippon Yusen	640	632	637	640
Nippondenso	2410	2360	2390	2400
Nissan Motor	984	965	974	990
NKK	335	329	333	329
Nomura Sec	2190	2150	2190	2160
NTT	8260a	8160a	8220a	8230a
Obayashi	1020	1000	1000	1010
Odakyu El Ry	739	726	738	730
Ono Pharm	3800	3770	3790	3790
Osaka Gas	409	404	405	404
Ricoh	1170	1140	1150	1160
Sakura Bk	1240	1230	1240	1230
Sankyo	2800	2780	2780	2780
Sanwa Bank	2130	2080	2090	2100
Sanyo Elec	673	661	670	664
Secom	7250	7130	7210	7110
Seibu Rwy	6080	6000	6080	6000
Sekisui House	1300	1280	1280	1270
Seven-Eleven	7100	7020	7080	7100
Sharp	1910	1860	1890	1870
Shimizu	1210	1190	1200	1190
Shin-etsu Ch	2180	2160	2170	2180
Shizuoka Bk	1410	1390	1410	1400
Sony	7310	7210	7250	7200
Sumitomo	973	947	966	980
Sumitomo Bk	2140	2120	2140	2120
Sumit Chem	540	535	537	537
Sumitomo Elec	1600	1580	1590	1580
Sumit Metal	342	338	338	339
Sumit Trust	1520	1500	1510	1490
Taisei	789	779	783	787
Taisho Pharm	2380	2360	2380	2370
Takeda Chem	1980	1940	1960	1940
TDK	6720	6600	6670	6590
Tohoku El Pwr	2440	2420	2420	2440
Tokai Bank	1440	1420	1440	1430
Tokio Marine	1460	1430	1450	1430
Tokyo El Pwr	2790	2770	2770	2780
Tokyo Gas	403	400	403	402
Tokyu	843	834	841	835
Tonen	1610	1590	1610	1600
Toppan Print	1580	1560	1580	1580
Toray Ind	760	755	756	756
Toshiba	774	766	768	774
Toyo Seikan	3840	3820	3830	3830
Toyo Trust	1140	1100	1140	1100
Toyota Motor	2790	2760	2770	2750
Yamaichi Sec	760	750	755	760
Yamanouchi	2390	2360	2380	2390
Yasuda Fire	839	820	829	820
Yasuda Trust	679	675	676	685

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Toronto — TSE Industrials: 5027.67 Previous: 5049.55

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.90	18¾	18.85	18.90
Air Canada	4⅞	4.76	4.76	4.80
Alberta Energy	25.55	25.30	25.45	25¼
Alcan Alum	41.60	41.20	41½	41½
Avenor A	22.85	22.55	22.70	22.90
Bk Nova Scotia	33½	33.30	33.40	33.40
Barrick Gold	37.70	37.05	37¼	37.55
BCE	54.10	53.80	53.85	54.10
BC Telecomm	26.20	26	26.20	25.90
Bombardier B	20.20	20.05	20.20	20¼
Brascan A	25.65	25.30	25.40	25.70
Cameco	63.20	62¼	62½	63.20
CIBC	44.60	44.35	44.35	44.90
Cdn Airlines	3¼	3.10	3.20	3.10
Cdn Nat Res	25.20	25.15	25.15	25.20
Cdn Occid Pet	23	22.60	23	22.80
Cdn Pacific	30	29.60	29¾	29.95
Cominco	30	29.40	29½	30
Consumers Gas	21.15	21.05	21.15	21.05
Dofasco	20.40	20.15	20.15	20.35
Domtar Ind B	9.85	9¾	9¾	9.80
Du Pont Cda A	31.65	31¼	31.60	31¼
Echo Bay Min	15.20	14¾	14.95	15.30
Empire Co. A	12.60	12.55	12.55	12½
Falconbridge	29.40	29.05	29¼	29½
Fletcher Chall A	19.10	18½	18½	19.05
Franco Nevada	89¼	88	88	88½
Guardian Cap A	9	9	9	9
Hemlo Gold	14¼	14.40	14.40	14.80
Horsham	19	18.90	18.90	19
Imperial Oil	57.45	56.80	57.10	57.55
Inco	44.40	43.90	43.90	44.35
IPL Energy	34.80	34.40	34½	34¾
Laidlaw A	14	13.85	13.85	13.85
Laidlaw B	14	13.85	13.95	13.95
Loewen Group	41½	41	41	41.20
Ldn Insur Gp	29.10	29	29.10	29.10
Macmill Bldl	17.95	17¾	17.90	17.85
Magna Intl A	65	63.55	63.55	64.80
Maple Leaf Fds	7.40	7.20	7.20	7.40
Moore	25.80	25.35	25.35	25.70
Newbridge Net	86.15	82.45	82.45	86½
Noranda Inc	28.30	28.10	28.15	28.35
Noranda Forest	9.20	9	9.10	9¼
Norcen Energy	24.80	24	24.20	24
Nthern Telecom	74	72.60	72.90	73.90
Nova	12.95	12.55	12.60	13
Onex	14¼	14	14.05	14¼
Placer Dome	34.05	33.35	33.60	33.90
Potash Sask	89	87½	88½	87.60
Provigo	7.20	6.90	7.20	7
Quebecor Print	22.40	22¼	22.30	22.40
Renaissance	36.40	36.10	36.10	36¼
Rio Algom	26.20	25.65	25¾	26.20
Seagram Co	46	45¾	45¾	46
Stone Consold	16.80	16.45	16.80	16.90
Talisman Eny	31.95	31¾	31.90	31.95
Teleglobe	21.70	21.45	21.60	21.60
Telus	18.30	18¼	18.30	18.28
Thomson	21.60	21.10	21.10	21.60
TorDom Bank	24.40	24.05	24.05	24.40
Transalta	14.85	14¾	14.80	14.85
TransCda Pipe	20.10	19.80	19.85	20.20
Utd Dominion	30¼	30.55	30.65	30½
Westburn	10.10	10	10	10
Westcoast Eny	20.40	20.30	20.35	20.30
Weston	47	47	47	47.15

Vienna — ATX Index: 1098.43 Previous: 1099.56

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1720	1720	1720	1780
Brau-Un Goess	680	678	679	678
Bond Vers Pfd	453	453	453	440
Creditanst PC	1480	1480	1490	1490
EA-Generali	3195	3175	3180	3174
EVN	1509	1498	1504	1498
Interunfall	1575	1575	1575	1575
Lenzing	706	690	696	709
Leykam	314	312	313	314
Mayr-Melnhof	465	462	465	467
OMV	1094	1090	1092	1089
Oest Brau	609	604	609	603
Oest Elektriz	823	820	823	820
VA Tech	1331	1318	1318	1323
Wienerberger	2200	2165	2165	2185

Wellington — NZSE-40 Index: 2098.95 Previous: 2098.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.24	3.23	3.23	3.24
Brierly Invt	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.36
Carter Holt ord	3.32	3.25	3.30	3.33
Fernz	4.21	4.20	4.20	4.22
Fisher Paykel	4.67	4.50	4.67	4.50
FC Forest	1.80	1.79	1.80	1.80
Goodman Fder	1.50	1.49	1.50	1.49
Indep News	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95
Lion Nathan	3.84	3.76	3.80	3.78
Nat Gas note	2.00	1.98	1.98	2.00
NZ Refining	26.00	25.95	26.00	25.90
Telecom NZ	6.17	6.15	6.16	6.19
Trust Bk NZ	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Wilson Horton	9.52	9.45	9.50	9.45

Zurich — SPI Index: 2400.48 Previous: 2385.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	335	323	328	327
Alusuisse R	1045	1040	1041	1029
Ares-Serono B	1050	1030	1045	1015
Baloise Hdg R	2750	2720	2730	2720
ABB B	1565	1557	1562	1551
Bk Vision	1490	1460	1490	1459
Bobst B	1840	1830	1840	1800
Ciba Geigy R	1521	1499	1521	1519
CS Holdings R	118	117	117.75	116.25
Elektrowatt B	468	460	468	459
Fischer B	1450	1435	1440	1430
Hilti PC	948	940	940	950
Holderbank B	990	976	990	970
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1375	1365	1370	1365
Merkur Hdg R	269	265	264	269
Nestle R	1430	1420	1422	1420
Oerlikon R	132.75	132	132.50	132.75
Pargesa Hld B	1470	1460	1460	1460
PharmVisn B	5770	5690	5770	5700
Pirelli B	164	160	164	163
Roche Hdg PC	9500	9435	9465	9400
Sandoz R	1433	1411	1433	1429
SBC R	249.50	248.25	249.50	247.75
Schindler B	1350	1340	1345	1340
SGS B	3040	2985	3040	2995
SMH B	885	880	880	883
Sulzer R	815	808	812	808
Swiss Reins R	1289	1274	1280	1258
Swissair R	1225	1205	1215	1192
UBS B	1230	1201	1220	1197
Winterthur B	753	750	752	750
Zurich Assur R	342	338	338	339

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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Continued on Page 18

Microsoft to Join 2 Japanese Firms In Satellite Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Bill Gates took a big step into Japan on Wednesday to establish an infrastructure to bring together personal computers and satellite broadcasting.

Microsoft Corp., Nintendo Co. and Nomura Research Institute Ltd. said they would team up to offer entertainment, sports, shopping and other information services through home personal computers in Japan.

The companies will offer Japanese subscribers the information via satellite and through Microsoft's on-line computer service, the Microsoft Network, which also provides access to the global computer network known as the Internet.

The three companies will initially invest 1 billion yen ($9.2 million) in the venture, which is to be formed by the end of this year and to start offering services by mid-1997.

Mr. Gates said the plan was initially proposed by Nomura Research, which persuaded him to involve Nintendo.

Asked why he had decided to launch this business in Japan and not in the United States, Mr. Gates said, "There is great popularity in the satellite business in Japan, and we will be able to take advantage of it." Nintendo will put up 40 percent of the initial investment; Microsoft and Nomura will put up 30 percent each.

Users will install a satellite modem to read data into a personal computer utilizing Microsoft's Windows operating system.

Nintendo will develop the satellite modem and the software for the service. Microsoft will manage membership and provide modem support with Windows. Nomura Research, a subsidiary of Nomura Securities Co., Japan's largest brokerage, will oversee the entire system.

Subscription rates will be about 1,000 yen a month, company executives said.

For interactive Internet use, users will have to dial up as they do on current systems. Subscribers will have access to the Microsoft network on-line service.

Once king of video-game makers, Nintendo is facing increasingly stiff competition from Sony Corp. and Sega Enterprises Ltd. Nintendo's sales fell about 15 percent last year, while Sega's rose 4 percent.

Sega has said it will sell products allowing users of its Saturn video-game player to dial into the Internet, in what could be a step toward worldwide interactive video games.

Sega has also started tests of a cable-television game channel that allows users to dial up games they want from their television sets.

Analysts said the new service could provide Internet users with an alternative to Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., whose rates are high by international standards.

One likely advantage of the new system over on-line services is that it will be able to continuously update information automatically without the need to be logged on. The system will also allow users to receive information much more quickly than they could over traditional phone lines. *(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)*

Sumitomo To Televise Its Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSAKA, Japan — Sumitomo Corp. will televise its annual meeting Thursday as it faces shareholders for the first time since announcing that its chief copper trader had run up losses of $1.8 billion.

Reporters will watch the proceedings live on television screens two floors below the meeting room at the company's Osaka headquarters.

Executives said they were busy making sure Wednesday that such key shareholders as Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co., Sumitomo Life Insurance Co. and Sumitomo Bank Ltd. would show up.

"If we don't get enough 'yes' votes from our reliable shareholders by tomorrow," one executive said, "our decision to make up for the losses will become ineffective."

Sumitomo Corp. said last week that it would help cover the losses by setting aside funds and securities totaling 150 billion yen ($1.4 billion). Some of that money is to come from the cancellation of a stock-buyback plan. The cancellation is subject to shareholder approval, but ballots on the proposal were not mailed out, so shareholders can vote on it only by appearing at the meeting, a spokesman said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

No Cheer From Hanoi Party

Vietnam Congress Unlikely to Help Investors

Bloomberg Business News

HANOI — The Communist Party of Vietnam kicks off its eighth national congress in Hanoi on Friday, but investors foresee no cause for celebration.

Usually held every five years, the congresses are highlights of the political calendar. The 1986 session began Vietnam's shift toward capitalism by inviting in the first of the $6 billion of foreign investment that has arrived over the past 10 years.

At this congress, the 1,000 delegates are expected to debate the speed of economic liberalization. Investors who have bet millions of dollars on Vietnam say the party members will not brake their activities, but neither are they expected to ease the difficulty of doing business here.

"To continue the present policies is the only way they can improve their country and the quality of people's lives," said Sang Mo Lee, regional managing director for a unit of the South Korean conglomerate LG Group. "They've come to understand that."

One of the world's poorest countries, ravaged by decades of war, Vietnam has a goal of doubling its per-capita gross domestic product of $250 by the end of the century. To do that, the government has said it must lure as much as $15 billion more in foreign investment.

But the 175 members of the party's Central Committee circulated a draft policy in April that called for state companies to retain their "leading role" as the "foundation of the economy." Such companies control 40 percent of the economy.

"Mankind," the proposal said, "is still in the era of transition from capitalism to socialism."

Vietnam approved only 48 percent as much foreign investment in the first five months of the year as it did in the like period of 1995.

But Vu Huy Hoang, director-general of foreign direct investment at the Ministry of Planning and Investment, said the comparison was misleading because the government had in principle approved a $630 million port project that would lift the 1996 figure to the 1995 rate.

Tredia Resources Pte. of Singapore and subsidiaries of Evergreen Marine Corp. of Taiwan and Malaysian Mining Corp. signed an agreement with Vietnam Marine Corp. in April to build a port in the southern city of Vung Tau. Mr. Hoang said that although the project's licensing had been delayed by "technical difficulties," it was expected soon.

"I believe there will be no changes in the general policy of the government of Vietnam" on foreign investment, Mr. Hoang said, but the congress must decide such technical matters as how Vietnam will tax foreign companies. Wesfarmers Ltd. of Australia recently dropped an effort to distribute and market liquefied gas in Vietnam after Hanoi increased the company's taxes and duties.

The government will try to steer industrial investment away from cities, Mr. Hoang said, encouraging only high-technology projects in urban areas.

Foreign investment so far has been concentrated in and around the two largest cities, Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. This tendency has exacerbated regional disparities in wealth and encouraged rural migrants to flood into the cities in search of work.

Over the past 10 years, the government has encouraged all foreign investment regardless of where it was located, Mr. Hoang said.

"Now we have to focus on selected sectors and selected provinces," he said. "For big cities, we welcome projects with high technology. For the central part of Vietnam, the mountains, the Mekong Delta, we still welcome almost any projects."

■ Prices Fall 0.5% in June

Consumer prices fell 0.5 percent in June from May, the General Statistics Office said, according to a Reuters report from Hanoi. Prices were 4.6 percent higher this month than in June 1995.

Air Vietnam Blazes a Path to Growth

Reuters

HO CHI MINH CITY — In the closing days of the Vietnam War, Nguyen Thanh Trung defected from the South Vietnam Air Force, bombed Saigon's presidential palace and led a raid on the city's main air base.

Today his name is in history books for hastening the end of hostilities — and he is still flying.

"After the war, our country closed its doors," he said. "Technically, it's not easy for us to change from traditional to modern aircraft." But that is what he and his employer, Vietnam Airlines, have done.

Spun off from the Ministry of Defense in 1989, Vietnam Airlines has become one of the biggest success stories of Vietnam's push to modernize its economy.

"We started from very small units of the air force," said the airline's deputy director-general, Pham Ngoc Minh. "Former soldiers and pilots have now become executives, and some of them have become captains or co-pilots in the new fleet.

"We changed completely to become commercially independent as a company from 1991, and financially the company, day by day, is becoming more sound."

Five years ago, the airline carried fewer than half a million passengers a year. It expects to carry about 2.8 million passengers this year and is looking for "controlled" growth of between 20 percent and 23 percent a year between now and 2000.

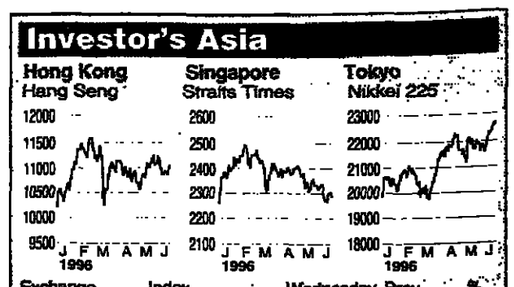
Vietnam Airlines plans to expand its fleet to 80 aircraft by 2005 from 30 currently. The company has taken delivery of three new Boeing 767-300s since January and will lease 10 Airbus A-320s this year to replace eight older ones.

The company is not immune to the problems that go with state control. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet has ordered an investigation into allegations of "shady business" at the company.

Under a new plan for the aviation industry, Vietnam is to merge its airline into a sprawling corporation that will include airport-management and flight-service companies. Analysts say it remains to be seen whether the move will help the airline's development.

Vietnam Airlines currently flies to 26 international destinations, most of them in the Asia-Pacific region. Its European destinations are now limited to Paris, Berlin and Amsterdam, but negotiations are under way for slots at Frankfurt and London. The thorny issue of when to open routes to the United States remains unresolved.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,059.99	10,982.80	+0.70
Singapore	Straits Times	2,284.96	2,299.06	-0.61
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,252.80	2,254.30	-0.07
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	22,666.80	22,597.17	+0.31
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,130.77	1,146.88	-1.40
Bangkok	SET	1,226.35	1,225.57	+0.06
Seoul	Composite Index	823.63	836.94	-1.59
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,380.87	6,384.07	-0.05
Manila	PSE	3,240.39	3,216.57	+0.74
Jakarta	Composite Index	592.79	584.21	+1.47
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,098.75	2,098.36	+0.02
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,555.06	3,855.06	-7.78

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Hopewell Holdings Ltd.**, the lead contractor on a $3.2 billion mass-transit project to relieve **Bangkok's** choked streets, said a July 16 deadline on financing would be missed because the company had not secured a deal with banks.

• **Japanese** stocks rose to their highest levels in more than four years as new investment funds bid blue-chip shares higher. The benchmark Nikkei 225-stock average closed 69.63 points higher, at 22,666.80, its highest since January 1992.

• **Bridgestone Corp.** raised its forecast of parent-company 1996 net profit to 43 billion yen ($394.5 million) from 40 billion yen. The tiremaker said the revision was due to higher exports to North America and the Middle East.

• **Vietnamese** authorities issued a license for the development and operation of **Heineken NV's** second brewery in the country. **Hatay Brewery Ltd.** will be a joint venture between local partners and **Asia Pacific Breweries Ltd.**, which is 42.5 percent owned by the Dutch brewer.

• **Globe Telecom GMCR** launched the first voice and data cellular-communications service in the **Philippines**, a service to be provided jointly with **Orbit Telecommunications Inc.**, **I.S. Computers** and **Digital Equipment Corp.**

• **Japan's** vehicle exports fell 7.9 percent from a year earlier in May, to 269,016, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said. *Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX*

Peugeot Venture Needs More Cash

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Denway Investment Ltd., the Hong Kong-based partner in a joint venture with PSA Peugeot Citroën SA of France, is asking its shareholders for more cash to fund its unprofitable business in China.

Guangzhou Peugeot Automobile Co., the joint-venture company in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou, has yet to reach its production capacity and has not met its sales target. Some money for the cash-strapped company will come from a loan from the Guangzhou government.

AOL: *Company Facing a 'Critical Transition'*

Continued from Page 13

subscribers and will be promoted in a drive to attract new customers this autumn.

For the next few months, Mr. Case said he wanted to oversee the transition himself, acting as a chief operating officer, the position Mr. Razzouk briefly held. "The more I got involved, the more I realized I should be involved," he said.

America Online has become the focus of a debate about how to blend marketing and rapidly changing technology to build a consumer business in cyberspace. The stock has had an enthusiastic following among underwriters and investors, many of whom have benefited considerably from their America Online holdings: $1,000 invested in its shares in June 1994 would be worth $4,700 now.

Skeptics question whether the company can maintain revenue growth as on-line media increasingly move toward the World Wide Web. Computer users, they say, will buy low-cost access to the Internet and tap into the Web directly — no longer needing America On-line's comparatively costly service.

"Growth is starting to hit the wall for America Online," said Greg Wester, director of Internet research at the Yankee Group in Boston. "To keep growing, they are going to have to make entry into the on-line market a lot easier and less expensive." At present, the service charges subscribers $9.95 a month for as much as five hours spent on line and $2.95 for each additional hour.

Starting next week, it will give frequent users the cheaper alternative of paying $20 a month for the first 20 hours. This could trim America Online's revenue.

But Mr. Case says that those who believe the Internet will be America Online's death knell are technology purists who fail to grasp that most consumers still want on-line access and services provided by a single company.

Company executives say also that America Online is cooperating with investigations into its billing practices and plans to settle a class-action suit on the issue within weeks. They say sales by employees of 1.6 million of its shares since last November, a figure cited by CDA/Investnet, which tracks insider filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are somewhat higher than in the past but not an indication of a lack of confidence.

Mr. Case, who has sold 500,000 shares since November, said he did so in part to help pay for a divorce settlement but that 85 percent of his net worth was still in company stock and options. He said America Online's recent setbacks could be put behind it fairly quickly. Within a year or 18 months, he said, he expects the company to have 10 million subscribers.

MIRROR: *A Cost-Cutting CEO Faces the Question: What to Do After Downsizing?*

Continued from Page 13

the growth question," he said recently. "They say, 'How are you gonna grow it,' and I say, 'I don't know.'" Times Mirror, he said, "is big enough for me to know that if people are going to depend on me to grow it, we don't have a chance in the world." Growth, he said, will come from ideas developed by employees of Times Mirror's operating groups.

Almost daily, Mr. Willes urges his staff to present ideas for new ventures. So far, though, no Times Mirror editor seems to be able to name a special project that is going ahead.

"Willes talks about innovation funds, but I haven't seen any money coming to us," said Howard Schneider, Newsday's managing editor.

The "What next?" question is also being asked on Wall Street and in the company's upper reaches.

"The stock is up, earnings are coming up, and the future looks good; but the question still remains, Where are we going from here?" said Otis Chandler, patriarch of the family that controls 62 percent of Times Mirror's stock.

Mr. Chandler, one of Mr. Willes's strongest supporters on the board, said he was confident that Mr. Willes and his team would come through. But "the people who run Wall Street," he said, "do not have any loyalties." Mr. Willes's arrival at Times Mirror "was a watershed in the newspaper business," recalled Lanny Baker, an analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc. in San Francisco. Mr. Willes, he said, applied "a totally new set of rules and priorities at a time when a lot of papers were sitting around waiting for the 1980s to come back."

The market's response to Mr. Willes's first year has been positive. The price of Times Mirror stock, quoted Wednesday afternoon at $43.625, down 50 cents, has nearly doubled during his tenure.

"He has set himself up for a very interesting challenge," said Steven N. Barlow, an analyst with Smith Barney Inc. "He is certainly the most dramatic example of the search for answers in the industry today."

Since he took over in June 1995, Mr. Willes, besides closing the feisty but money-losing New York Newsday, has eliminated nine zoned sections of the Los Angeles Times and sold off multimedia start-ups and is trying to sell an education publishing unit. The focus, he said, will be firmly on successful publishing ventures.

In some ways, however, Mr. Willes seems almost contrarian: While other newspaper companies were investing in multimedia, Mr. Willes pulled back, calling the payoff too uncertain and too distant. In addition, while most other newspapers have been steadily raising their cover prices, forcing readers to pay a higher share of the costs, the Los Angeles Times recently cut its local weekday price in half, to 25 cents, apparently to keep weekday circulation above the symbolic 1 million threshold.

If the Times Mirror management is fuzzy about its next step, Mr. Willes has at least made one thing clear: The company will not try to grow by buying other companies.

Strong Demand Slows Microsoft's Slate

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Microsoft has been scrambling to meet technical problems and unexpectedly heavy demand for its Slate, its new electronic journal.

Slate, which is edited by Michael Kinsley, the former editor of The New Republic magazine, made its debut Monday afternoon with the equivalent of nearly 30 pages of features and articles by prominent writers.

While it is receiving general praise for its content, Slate is getting mixed reviews for its use of Internet technologies, which include interactive discussion forums and sound clips. Many readers reported problems gaining access, and others complained that Slate's Web site was slow. John B. Williams, Slate's publisher, said the access problems had arisen because he underestimated demand for the on-line magazine. He said Microsoft had moved quickly to add additional server computers to handle the load.

TRADE: *Chile Agrees to Join the Mercosur Bloc on Oct. 1*

Continued from Page 13

something of an economic model for Latin America. Under the military dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet, it was the first country in the region to change to a market economy, privatizing most state enterprises and opening itself to foreign investment.

Such changes have brought 12 years of steady growth and low inflation and unemployment. Chile's economy grew 8.5 percent last year and is expected to expand 7.5 percent this year. Exports rose 11.4 percent in 1995 and now account for $16 billion of the gross domestic product of $66.7 billion.

International trade experts said Chile's membership in Mercosur underscored the country's determination to become a world trading power. Officials of President Bill Clinton's administration had talked of Chile becoming the next member of the North American Free Trade Agreement, but the effort was postponed as a Republican-controlled Congress focused instead on domestic policy changes.

The Chileans are negotiating a separate trade agreement with Canada that is expected to be signed this year.

"The fact that Mercosur has given Chile membership, and Chile has accepted, means that a little bit of Chile's success is bound to rub off on Mercosur," said Riordan Roett, director of the Latin American Studies Program at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University in Washington. He said Chile was a major investor in Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and other Latin American countries and said its membership in Mercosur could be viewed as a way of protecting its investment.

The presidents of the four current Mercosur members and their Chilean and Bolivian counterparts also signed a "democracy guarantee clause" that would suspend commercial benefits to any country that strayed from democratic principles.

Foreign Minister Guido di Tella of Argentina said the clause had been intended to discourage a repetition of an attempted military coup in Paraguay in April. Mercosur members played an important role in frustrating the coup attempt by threatening to eject Paraguay from the group if a renegade general continued to defy civilian rule.

■ Kantor Holds Talks in Jakarta

The U.S. secretary of commerce, Mickey Kantor, on a visit to Indonesia, declined Wednesday to openly criticize the country's "national car" policy but said that Indonesia should adhere to its international obligations, Agence France-Presse reported from Jakarta.

"I think adhering to our international responsibilities is something that is incumbent upon all of us," Mr. Kantor said when asked whether he was satisfied with the auto policy. He was speaking after a half-hour meeting with the trade and industry minister, Tunky Ariwibowo. Mr. Kantor described the talks as "candid and detailed."

In February, Jakarta announced tax exemptions for imported components and luxury goods for Indonesian-owned producers of a "national car." The concessions were granted on condition that the national car contain 20 percent locally produced components by the end of its first year of production, 40 percent by the end of the second year and 60 percent by end of the third year.

The government also said only one company was eligible for the tax breaks: PT Putra Timor Nasional, owned by one of President Suharto's sons, Hutomo Mandala Putra. All other cars sold in Indonesia face steep taxes on imports and luxury goods that account for more than 60 percent of their prices.

The policy has been criticized by the United States, Japan and the European Union as well as by automotive manufacturers, who have asserted that it breaches World Trade Organization obligations. When asked whether Washington would take Indonesia to the WTO over the policy, Mr. Kantor said: "I haven't threatened anything. I'm here to grow relations."

Washington would address the auto-policy issue in an "appropriate fashion," he said without elaborating.

The United States wants to see a growing and healthy economy in Indonesia, and part of that is a "growing and healthy auto industry," Mr. Kantor said.

"How we do that consistent with our international obligations is of course a challenge for every country," he said.

Mr. Ariwibowo said Tuesday in Parliament that Indonesia could extend the same tax and tariff protection to a second car company in one to three years.

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The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge

A

B-C

D-E-F

G-H

I-J-K

L-M

N-O-P-Q

R-S

T-U-V

W-X-Y-Z

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge

O-P-Q-R

S-T-U

V-W-X-Y-Z

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

Czechs and Germans Advance to Finals in 6-5 Shootouts

France Falls After Scoreless Tie

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

MANCHESTER, England — The underdog Czech Republic advanced to the European Championship final on Wednesday, beating France, 6-5, in a penalty shootout after two scoreless, hopeless hours.

The blame was borne by Reynald Pedros, a 24-year-old substitute from Nantes, who missed in the sixth round of the shootout.

But it never should have come down to him. Two weeks ago, the Czechs were 150-1 longshots after their opening 2-0 loss to Germany. They began the semifinal without four front-line players, and a fifth — Vladimir Smicer, whose 89th-minute equalizer last week against Russia had sent the Czechs into the knockout round — was taken off on a stretcher just before halftime.

Pedros tried to drive his penalty down the middle, hitting the shin of the diving Petr Kouba — the first proper save he had made all day. Kouba had almost stopped Laurent Blanc in the previous round, the ball squirting through under his left arm.

Needing one more penalty to earn a reported $100,000-a-man bonus, the shorthanded Czechs sent forth Ludos Kubik, who was ordered back by the referee because he had already scored in the first round of the shootout. The Czechs rehuddled and sent forth the 32-year-old defender Miroslav Kadlec of the German club Kaiserslauten.

"I went because I didn't want the team to argue about it," Kadlec said. "I hadn't taken a penalty for four or five years, and that's why five players took them before me."

Last weekend Bernard Lama saved France in the quarterfinal shootout against the Netherlands; this time he dived right and saw the ball vanish over his hips and behind him for the winner's greatest moment since Czechoslovakia beat West Germany on penalties in the 1976 European Championship final.

It was the first loss in Aimé Jacquet's 28 matches as coach of France. His young team won't play another competitive match until it is host to the World Cup in 1998, and he approached this tournament as a grand warm-up, declining to pick Eric Cantona among others. The French were knocked out in Cantona's adoptive stadium at the end of four strangled hours of knockout play overall in which they frightened the goalkeeper once — in last weekend's quarterfinal against the uncertain Dutch.

The organizers, who counted 43,877 fans at Old Trafford stadium, should have their eyes examined. The two end zones were largely empty, where just a week earlier they had been brimming with Germans and Italians. The biggest cheers were sung for England in anticipation of its ensuing semifinal at Wembley.

The afternoon was as rapt as a soap opera with the sound turned off. France missed the spark of the suspended Christian Karembeu along the right side. Marcel Desailly was moved up to midfield in place of the benched Didier Deschamps — a defensive risk exploited by Spain in a group match two weeks ago — but Desailly didn't manage France's first shot until the 40th — fortieth — minute.

The best hope of avoiding extra-time rattled the bar from Youri Djorkaeff in the 62d minute. The Czechs didn't manage anything worth mentioning: Pavel Nedved, a scorer against Italy, producing two shots that might have been struck with a putter.

The French crowd beeped away at horns, the game felt like a Parisian traffic jam, Cantona was dominant in his absence. The end of every period was met with a deep and hearty boo, and no one but the few hundred Czech supporters went out looking forward to the Sunday final at Wembley.

Thomas Szlukovenyi/Reuters

Alain Roche of France, right, and Radek Drulak of the Czech Republic battling for the ball on Wednesday.

England Fails to Match Penalty Shots

By Peter Berlin
International Herald Tribune

WEMBLEY, England — England perished in the European Championships semifinal as it had triumphed in the quarterfinals. It was beaten by Germany's greater mastery of the penalty shootout.

Since Germany lost the 1976 final on penalties to Czechoslovakia, it had been in three penalty shootouts, all in the World Cup, and won them all. Wednesday night it repeated its triumph over England in Turin six years ago to reach the finals, where it will face the Czech Republic on Sunday.

Each team took five impeccable penalties, the shootout entered sudden-death to follow a heart-stopping sudden death overtime. Gareth Southgate had rolled England's sixth tamely to Andreas Köpke. Andreas Möller made no mistake.

England had taken a 1-0 lead after two minutes and then spent 118 more trying to score again.

From the game's first corner, Alan Shearer, unmarked in the heart of the German defense, bounced his header through Köpke's legs and into the goal.

The lead lasted 16 minutes. Möller wriggled into space then slipped a ball to Thomas Helmer on the edge of the England penalty area. Helmer, a central defender, swiveled and drove a ball low and hard across the England goal, where Stefan Kuntz was being watched by Steve MacManaman. MacManaman watched and watched as Kuntz darted forward to drive the ball past David Seaman, the England goalkeeper.

The initiative swung back and forth, but neither team could create an opening, and for the forth time in Euro 96, the game went to extra time.

England almost begun extra time as they had the game, MacManaman broke free again and crossed low to Darren Anderton who hit the inside of the post.

England fans froze as Kuntz headed a corner into the roof of England's net. But Thomas Strunz had pushed a defender as he jumped and Sandor Puhl the referee undammed a sea of noise as he disallowed the goal.

Twice, Paul Gascoigne stretched but could not quite toe the ball over the line, first from a low cross by Shearer then on a curling pass by MacManaman.

Anderton shot just wide. In a sudden-death overtime, where any slip could end the game, England was staking everything on attack.

They almost paid when Christian Ziege broke into England's penalty area, but he placed his shot carefully wide. But then he and five of his teammates placed their penalties carefully into the corner of the goal, and Germany won again.

Impasse in NBA

BASKETBALL The possibility of another off-season lockout in the National Basketball Association loomed larger after a six-and-a-half-hour meeting between the league and the players' association ended abruptly.

Unless dramatic progress is made this week, the possible lockout would begin Monday, the day that players without contracts can declare free agency. A lockout would place a moratorium on contract signings, trades and all other league business.

No new talks were scheduled. The agreement that was negotiated last year between the two sides was never signed. *(NYT)*

Robinson Withdraws

OLYMPICS/BASKETBALL Glenn Robinson, the Milwaukee Bucks forward, has withdrawn from the U.S. Olympic basketball team, citing an ongoing condition of tendinitis in his right Achilles tendon.

The USA Basketball selection committee said it intended to name a replacement by late Thursday or Friday. Seattle's Shawn Kemp was considered the most likely to get the spot.

Robinson was perhaps the least popular selection on the team, leading to speculation that he was pressured to withdraw. But Craig Miller, a USA Basketball spokesman, said: "That would never happen, especially this late in the game. What we heard was that he was about 60 percent, and it was bothering him." *(NYT)*

Anchor or Nothing

OLYMPICS/TRACK Carl Lewis, the eight-time Olympic champion, will compete in his last Games in only the long jump unless U.S. coaches change their 4x100-meter relay selection, his manager said.

"The ball is in their court," Joe Douglas said after Erv Hunt, the U.S. Olympic men's head coach, picked Lewis as an alternate for the relay team of Dennis Mitchell, Michael Marsh, Jon Drummond and Leroy Burrell. "If they ask him to run anchor in the finals, he'll do it. "If they don't, he won't."

But Hunt said Lewis, who finished last in the U.S. Olympic trials 100 meters after suffering leg cramps, could move into the top four only if one of the selected athletes was injured, gave up his relay spot or did not come to pre-Olympic training camp in in July. *(Reuters)*

Lasorda Hospitalized

BASEBALL Tom Lasorda, the Los Angeles Dodgers' manager, who for years has disregarded the advice of doctors and pleas from his wife to slow down, was hospitalized because of an ulcer, forcing him to miss only the eighth game of his 20-year managerial career.

Lasorda, 68, complaining of severe stomach pain, was in Centinela Hospital in Los Angeles. Preliminary tests revealed an ulcer, according to his wife, Jo Lasorda. *(LAT)*

Howe Released From Jail

Steve Howe was released on his own recognizance and returned to his home in Montana after an arraignment in Queens Criminal Court in New York on a charge of third-degree criminal possession of a weapon. The case of the former Yankee pitcher was adjourned until July 8. *(NYT)*

Frank Lennhardt/Agence France-Presse

Monica Seles struggling in her loss to unseeded Katarina Studenikova.

Seles Is Out in Round 2

A Short-Lived Return to Wimbledon

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Monica Seles's return to Wimbledon after a four-year absence was cut short Wednesday when she was beaten in a second-round match.

The second-seeded Seles was upset by Slovakia's Katarina Studenikova, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

Seles, back at Wimbledon for the first time since losing the 1992 final to Steffi Graf, made a slew of uncharacteristic unforced errors. She displayed her usual resolve in fighting back to win the second set but couldn't overcome the steady play and big forehand of Studenikova, ranked 59th in the world.

It was the earliest defeat for Seles in any of her 18 Grand Slams. She had beaten Studenikova, 6-1, 6-1, in the second round en route to the Australian Open title this year. And, Studenikova had lost in the first round at Wimbledon the past three years.

But Seles was below her best Wednesday, while Studenikova played the match of her life.

The Slovak player kept Seles on the defensive most of the match, moving her around with a slice backhand and a free-swinging forehand reminiscent of Graf's.

Boris Becker avoided the rash of upsets, rallying from a set and a break down to beat Thomas Carbonell in four sets. The second-seeded German struggled in the early going but reasserted his grass-court dominance to win, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, on Center Court and reach the third round.

The 49th-ranked Carbonell, a Spaniard better known as a clay-court specialist, outplayed Becker completely in the first set, breaking serve twice.

Becker looked in trouble when he double faulted to lose serve in the opening game of the second set. But the match turned in his favor when he broke back in the fourth game.

Becker broke again in the eighth game and was in command the rest of the way. He served out the match at love, finishing with an ace.

"By the chances I had, it should have been a very easy three-set match for me," Becker said. "Once it was one-set all, I felt I was taking control of the match."

The latest men's upset victim was No. 9 Thomas Enqvist, ousted in the second round by MaliVai Washington.

The 20th-ranked American, playing some of his best grass-court tennis, beat Enqvist, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, to reach the third round for the first time in seven appearances at Wimbledon.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	44	30	.595	—
Baltimore	40	33	.548	3½
Toronto	34	41	.453	10½
Boston	30	44	.405	14
Detroit	22	55	.286	23½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	47	28	.627	—
Chicago	44	32	.579	3½
Milwaukee	37	37	.500	9½
Minnesota	36	39	.480	11
Kansas City	32	44	.421	15½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	46	30	.605	—
Seattle	39	34	.534	5½
California	40	37	.519	6½
Oakland	35	42	.455	11½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	48	27	.640	—
Montreal	45	31	.592	3½
Florida	36	40	.474	12½
New York	35	41	.461	13½
Philadelphia	31	44	.413	17
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	39	39	.500	—
St. Louis	37	38	.493	½
Chicago	36	40	.474	2
Cincinnati	32	38	.465	2½
Pittsburgh	35	41	.461	3
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	41	36	.532	—
San Diego	39	38	.506	2
Colorado	37	37	.500	2½
San Francisco	36	38	.486	3½

TUESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	040	025	400	—10	16	1
Oakland	010	020	230	—8	13	0

(First Game)

Olivares, Walker (8), Olson (8) and Parent; Wengert, Montgomery (5), Van Poppel (7), Reyes (9) and Ga.Williams. W—Olivares, 4-3. L—Wengert, 2-6. Sv—Olson (3). HRs—Detroit, Higginson (11), Fielder (18). Oakland, Giambi 2 (13), McGwire 2 (24).

New York	000	000	100	—1	5 0
Minnesota	022	020	00x	—6	12 0

Boehringer, Hutton (5) and Girardi; F.Rodriguez, Aldred (6), Nauby (7), Guardado (8) and G. Myers. W— F. Rodriguez, 7-7. L—Boehringer, 0-2. HRs— New York, Be.Williams (12). Minnesota, D.Hollins (10).

New York	201	021	000	—4	12 2
Minnesota	020	000	000	—2	8 1

Mendoza, M. Rivera (6), J. Nelson (9) and Leyritz; Serafini, Hansell (5) and Walbeck. W— Mendoza, 3-3. L— Serafini, 0-1. HR— Be.Williams (13).

Cleveland	000	002	110	—4	9 0
Boston	000	000	000	—0	7 0

Hershiser, Shuey (8) and S. Alomar; Gordon, Stanton (9) and Stanley. W— Hershiser, 8-4. L— Gordon, 5-4.

California	000	010	010	—2	5 0
Chicago	000	120	00x	—3	9 0

Langston and Slaught; Tapani, R. Hernandez (9) and Karkovice. W— Tapani, 8-4. L— Langston, 5-3. Sv— R. Hernandez (22). HR—California, Velarde (6).

Seattle	001	130	000	—7	10 1
Toronto	033	000	00x	—8	6 0

Hitchcock, Meacham (4), Charlton (9), D. Wilson; Hanson, Risley (5), Castillo (6), Crabtree (9), O'Brien. W— Crabtree, 3-2. L— Charlton, 2-2. HRs— Seattle, A. Rodriguez (15), Toronto, Brumfield (7), T. Perez (1).

Milwaukee	012	100	100	—5	11 1
Kansas City	000	003	00x	—3	8 1

Bones, Boze (6), Lloyd (7), Fetters (9) and Matheny; Gubicza, Linton (5), Pichardo (7), Jacome (7) and Fasano. W— Bones, 6-8. L— Gubicza, 4-11. Sv— Fetters (12). HR— Milwaukee, G. Vaughn (22).

Baltimore	100	000	010	—2	7 0
Texas	012	200	10x	—5	8 0

D.Wells, Mills (7) and Zaun; Ke.Gross, Henneman (9) and I.Rodriguez. W— Ke.Gross, 8-5. L— D. Wells, 4-7. Sv— Henneman (19). HR— Baltimore, By.Anderson (26). Texas, I. Rodriguez 2 (9).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000	001	000	—1	4 0
Cincinnati	430	000	02x	—9	7 1

(First Game)

Qu.Rico, Springer (2), Borland (6), Blazier (8) and Santiago; Burba, Carrasco (7), J. Ruffin (9) and J. Oliver. W— Burba, 2-8. L— Qu.Rico, 0-1. HRs— Cincinnati, Boone (7), J. Oliver (3).

Philadelphia	000	010	000	—1	8 0
Cincinnati	000	110	10x	—3	7 1

Mimbs, K. Ryan (7) and Lieberthal; Jarvis, Shaw (7), Le.Smith (8) and Taubensee. Oliver (8). W— Jarvis, 2-1. L— Mimbs, 0-4. Sv— Le.Smith (1).

Pittsburgh	001	001	000	—2	6 1
Montreal	500	001	20x	—8	13 1

Z.Smith, Micelí (5), Miceli (7) and Kendall; Rueter, Scott (7) and D. Fletcher. W— Rueter, 5-4. L— Z. Smith, 4-4. Sv— Scott (7). HRs— Pittsburgh, King (18). Montreal, D. Fletcher (7).

Colorado	011	000	000	—2	7 1
New York	002	000	00x	—3	7 0

Ma.Thompson, Bailey (7) and Je.Reed; B.Jones, D. Henry (8), Franco (9), Hurtsday. W— B. Jones, 7-4. L— Ma.Thompson, 3-7. Sv— Franco (18). HRs— Colorado, Bichette (14), Castilla (14).

San Francisco	000	102	001	0—4	7 1
Florida	020	002	000	1—5	9 2

(10 innings)

VnLandingham, Dewey (6), DeLeon (7), Jldeir (9), Beck (10) and Manwaring; Weathers, Miller (6), Te.Mathews (7), Nen (9), Powell (10) and Natal. C. Johnson (7). W—Powell, 2-0. L—Beck, 0-3. HRs—San Francisco, Rb.Thompson (4), Dunston (4). Florida, Sheffield (23), K.Abbott (3).

St. Louis	000	010	110	—3	9 2
Atlanta	100	300	00x	—4	5 0

Stottlemyre, Petkovsek (7), Fossas (8) and Sheaffer; Schmidt, McMichael (6), Clontz (7), Borbon (7), Wade (8), Wohlers (8). W—Schmidt, 3-3. L—Stottlemyre, 6-6. Sv—Wohlers (15). HRs—St.Louis, Mabry (6). Atlanta, Grissom (9), Co.Jones (15).

Chicago	001	010	000	—2	6 1
Los Angeles	000	000	000	—0	6 1

Trachsel and Servais; Nomo, Guthrie (9), Plazza. W— Trachsel, 6-4. L— Nomo, 8-7.

Houston	000	112	050	—9	6 2
San Diego	200	100	300	—6	11 1

Hampton, Ta.Jones (7) and R. Wilkins; Tewksbury, S. Sanders (8), Bochtler (8), Blair (9) and Flaherty. W—Ta.Jones, 6-1. L—S. Sanders, 1-2. HRs—Houston, D. Bell (9), Berry (9), Miller (6).

AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
RAlomar Bal	73	285	62	106	.372
MVaughn Bos	74	294	57	106	.361
Seitzer Mil	72	271	45	95	.351
Knoblauch Min	68	263	51	92	.350
ARodriguez Sea	58	235	54	81	.345
FThomas ChW	76	291	58	100	.344
Boggs NYY	65	255	45	87	.341
EMartinez Sea	73	271	67	92	.339
Cirillo Mil	71	233	45	78	.335
Molitor Min	75	309	50	103	.333

RUNS—E. Martinez, Seattle, 67; Phillips, Chicago, 64; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 62; R. Alomar, Baltimore, 62; G. Vaughn, Milwaukee, 61; Belle, Cleveland, 61; ByAnderson, Balt., 59.

RBI—F. Thomas, Chicago, 76; M. Vaughn, Boston, 70; G. Vaughn, Milwaukee, 70; Belle, Cleveland, 69; E. Martinez, Seattle, 64; Palmeiro, Baltimore, 62; Carter, Toronto, 62.

HITS—M. Vaughn, Boston, 106; R. Alomar, Baltimore, 106; Molitor, Minnesota, 103; F. Thomas, Chicago, 100; Lofton, Cleveland, 98; Seitzer, Milwaukee, 95; Franco, Cleveland, 95.

DOUBLES—E. Martinez, Seattle, 37; I. Rodriguez, Texas, 24; J. Valentin, Boston, 22; Cordova, Minnesota, 21; A. Rodriguez, Seattle, 21; Greer, Texas, 20; Buerga, Cleveland, 20; R. Alomar, Baltimore, 20; O'Neill, New York, 20.

TRIPLES—JaValentin, Milwaukee, 6; Vina, Milwaukee, 5; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 5; Carter, Toronto, 5; Thome, Cleveland, 4; Guillen, Chicago, 4; 14 are tied with 3.

HOME RUNS—ByAnderson, Baltimore, 26; Belle, Cleveland, 25; M. Vaughn, Boston, 24; McGwire, Oakland, 24; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 23; Canseco, Boston, 23; G. Vaughn, Milwaukee, 22.

STOLEN BASES—Lofton, Cleveland, 40; T. Goodwin, Kansas City, 31; Listach, Milwaukee, 17; Vizquel, Cleveland, 17; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 16; Damon, Kansas City, 13; Nixon, Toronto, 13.

PITCHING (9 Decisions)— Nagy, Cleveland, 11-1, .917, 3.71; Pavlik, Texas, 10-1, .909, 4.57; B. Wells, Seattle, 8-1, .889, 3.27; Boskie, California, 8-2, .800, 3.79; Pettitte, New York, 11-4, .733, 4.25; Mussina, Baltimore, 10-4, .714, 4.99; Karl, Milwaukee, 7-3, .700, 4.50.

STRIKEOUTS—Clemens, Boston, 122; Finley, California, 103; A. Fernandez, Chicago, 102; Mussina, Baltimore, 99; Appier, Kansas City, 98; Alvarez, Chicago, 92; Guzman, Toronto, 88.

SAVES— Mesa, Cleveland, 23; R. Hernandez, Chicago, 22; Wetteland, New York, 22; Percival, California, 21; Henneman, Texas, 19; Montgomery, Kansas City, 16; Timlin, Toronto, 14; R. Myers, Baltimore, 14.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Piazza LA	69	253	38	90	.356
EYoung Col	57	221	49	75	.339
Grudzielanek Mon	70	317	59	105	.331
Grace ChC	60	224	33	79	.338
Bichette Col	74	309	67	102	.330
Burks Col	72	290	67	98	.338
Mabry StL	69	252	35	85	.337
TGwynn SD	66	252	39	83	.329
Bagwell Hou	78	278	60	91	.327
Vizcaino NYM	69	255	35	83	.325

RUNS—Burks, Colorado, 67; Biggio, Houston, 62; Bonds, San Francisco, 62; Bichette, Colorado, 61; Bagwell, Houston, 60; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 59; Cp.Jones, Atlanta, 59.

RBI—Bagwell, Houston, 73; Bichette, Colorado, 70; H. Rodriguez, Montreal, 69; Galarraga, Colorado, 66; McGriff, Atlanta, 63; Burks, Colorado, 62; Mo. Williams, San Francisco, 62.

HITS—Grudzielanek, Montreal, 105; L. Johnson, New York, 103; Bichette, Colorado, 102; Burks, Colorado, 98; Lansing, Montreal, 96; Bagwell, Houston, 91; Gilkey, New York, 91; Grissom, Atlanta, 91.

DOUBLES—Bagwell, Houston, 26; Lansing, Montreal, 24; H. Rodriguez, Montreal, 24; Bichette, Colorado, 22; Finley, San Diego, 21; Carreon, San Francisco, 21; Castilla, Colorado, 20; D. Bell, Houston, 20; Berry, Houston, 20.

TRIPLES—L. Johnson, New York, 11; Marrandini, Philadelphia, 5; D. eShields, Los Angeles, 5; Vizcaino, New York, 5; Grissom, Atlanta, 5; W. Greene, Cincinnati, 4; Finley, San Diego, 4; L. Walker, Colorado, 4; Banks, Colorado, 4; DeWhite, Florida, 4.

HOME RUNS—H. Rodriguez, Montreal, 25; Sosa, Chicago, 25; Sheffield, Florida, 23; Klesko, Atlanta, 22; Bagwell, Houston, 21; Hundley, New York, 20; Bonds, San Francisco, 20.

STOLEN BASES—McRae, Chicago, 25; De. Shields, Los Angeles, 23; L. Johnson, New York, 23; B. LHunter, Houston, 20; E. Young, Colorado, 20; Marrandini, Philadelphia, 19; Bonds, San Francisco, 18.

PITCHING (9 Decisions)— Smoltz, Atlanta, 14-2, .875, 2.71; Greco, Philadelphia, 7-2, .778, 3.49; Ashby, San Diego, 7-2, .778, 3.08; Gardner, San Francisco, 7-2, .778, 3.66; Neagle, Pittsburgh, 8-3, .727, 3.10; P. JMartinez, Montreal, 7-3, .700, 3.41; Hamilton, San Diego, 9-4, .692, 4.51.

STRIKEOUTS—Smoltz, Atlanta, 141; Nomo, Los Angeles, 115; Kile, Houston, 115; P. JMartinez, Montreal, 113; Reynolds, Houston, 104; Stottlemyre, St. Louis, 99; A. Leiter, Florida, 95.

SAVES—TdWorrell, Los Angeles, 22; J. Brantley, Cincinnati, 18; Franco, New York, 18; Bottalico, Philadelphia, 16; Beck, San Francisco, 16; Ta.Jones, Houston, 15; Nen, Florida, 15; Wohlers, Atlanta, 15.

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	28	24	0	.613	—
Chunichi	22	27	0	.542	4½
Yakult	31	31	0	.500	7
Yomiuri	31	32	0	.492	7½
Yokohama	30	32	0	.484	8
Hanshin	23	39	0	.371	14½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Hiroshima 12, Chunichi 5
Yomiuri 7, Yakult 1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	39	27	2	.588	—
Orix	35	28	1	.555	2½
Kintetsu	32	30	0	.516	5
Lotte	31	33	2	.485	7
Seibu	29	34	2	.462	8½
Daiei	25	39	1	.392	13

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Nippon Ham 5, Orix 4, 10 innings
Lotte 12, Daiei 2

SOCCER

European Championship

SEMIFINALS

Czech Republic 6, France 0
(Czech Republic wins 6-5 on penalties)

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

TUESDAY'S RESULT

NY-NJ 2, Kansas City 0

TENNIS

Wimbledon Results

FIRST ROUND

MEN'S SINGLE

Michael Stich (10), Germany, def. Sjeng Schalken, Netherlands, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Patricia Hy-Boulais, Canada, def. Marlaon De Swardt, South Africa, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4; Kristie Boogert, Netherlands, def. Virginia Ruano Pascual, Spain, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2; Elena Likhovtseva, Russia, def. Els Callens, Belgium, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3; Florencia Labat, Argentina, def. Barbara Schett, Austria, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

Ines Gorrochategui, Argentina, def. Irina Spirlea (15), Romania, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4; Meredith McGrath, U.S., def. Amanda Coetzer (14), South Africa, 7-6 (7-4), 2-6, 6-3; Nancy Feber, Belgium, def. Anne Miller, U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Judith Wiesner, Austria, def. Mercedes Paz, Argentina, 6-2, 6-3; Dominique Van Roost, Belgium, def. Yone Kamio, Japan, 6-0, 6-0.

SECOND ROUND

MEN'S SINGLES

Jonathan Stark, U.S., def. Mark Knowles, Bahamas, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; Renzo Furlan, Italy, def. Colin Beecher, Britain, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2; Malivai Washington, U.S., def. Thomas Enqvist (9), Sweden, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3; Doug Flach, U.S., def. Jared Palmer, U.S., 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4; David Wheaton, U.S., def. Guillaume Raoux, France, 6-4, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4); Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands, def. Nicolas Pereira, Venezuela, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-1); Neville Godwin, South Africa, def. Grant Stafford, South Africa, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

Todd Martin (13), U.S., def. Jim Grabb, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5); Thomas Johansson, Sweden, def. Hicham Arazi, Morocco, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, def. Todd Woodbridge, Australia, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, 6-2; Bohdan Ulihrach, Czech Republic, def. Filip Dewulf, Belgium, 7-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4; Wayne Ferreira (11), South Africa, def. Andrea Gaudenzi, Italy, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4; Alexander Radulescu, Germany, def. Stefano Pescosolido, Italy, 6-4, 6-7 (2-7), 7-6 (7-4), 6-1, 10-8; Luke Milligan, Britain, def. Nicolas Lapentti, Ecuador, 6-4, 6-2, 6-7 (5-7), 6-7 (3-7), 6-1; Boris Becker (2), Germany, def. Tomas Carbonell, Spain, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Gigi Fernandez, U.S., def. Gloria Pizzichini, Italy, 6-2, 6-1; Ai Sugiyama, Japan, def. Helena Sukova, Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-1; Sabine Appelmans, Belgium, def. Aleksandra Olsza, Poland, 6-3, 6-1; Amy Frazier, U.S., def. Seong-Hee Park, South Korea, 6-4, 6-1; Mary Joe Fernandez (9), U.S., def. Sandrine Testud, France, 6-4, 6-4; Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, def. Flora Perkiss, Italy, 6-4, 6-0; Anke Huber (5), Germany, def. Pam Shriver, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Nancy Feber, Belgium, def. Anne Miller, U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (11), Netherlands, def. Jolene Watanabe, U.S., 6-3, 6-0; Katerina Studenikova, Slovakia, def. Monica Seles (2), U.S., 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

RUGBY UNION

IN BUENOS AIRES

France 51, San Juan 0

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

DETROIT—Promoted LHP Mike Eby to Lakeland, FSL, from Fayetteville, SAL. Put RHP David Mallamont on Lakeland roster.

MILWAUKEE—Agreed to terms with RHP Jose Garcia, 1B Kevin Barker, 3B Joshua Klimek, OF Ramon Fernandez, RHP Phillip Kendall, and RHP Al Hawkins. Assigned Garcia, Kendall, Hawkins, Klimek and Fernandez to Helena, PL, and Barker to Ogden of PL.

OAKLAND—Activated INF Scott Brosius from 15-day disabled list.

SEATTLE—Signed RHP Dennis Stark and assigned him to Everett, Northwest League. Signed RHP Chris Mears, C Patrick Williams and LHP Jason Bond.

TORONTO—Put OF Juan Samuel on 15-day disabled list. Activated OF Otis Nixon from 15-day disabled list.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

FLORIDA—Put SS Edgar Renteria on 15-day disabled list. Recalled 2B Ralph Millard from Charlotte, IL.

MONTREAL—Signed RHP John Habyan to contract with Ottawa, IL.

PHILADELPHIA—Put LHP Sid Fernandez on 15-day disabled list. Recalled LHP Rafael Quirico and LHP Michael Mimbs from Scranton, IL. Signed SS James Rollins and LHP Kris Stevens and assigned them to Martinsville, AL, and LHP Jason Davis and assigned him to Piedmont, SAL.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE—Traded their 1996 1st-round draft pick (No. 28) to Atlanta for two 1996 2d-round draft picks (Nos. 45 and 47).

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BUFFALO—Signed DB Ray Jackson and OL Dusty Zeigler.

KANSAS CITY—Signed WR Joe Horn to 3-year contract.

NEW ORLEANS—Released S Vince Buck.

OAKLAND—Signed RB Frank Madu.

PHILADELPHIA—Released WR Calvin Williams.

SAN DIEGO—Signed WR Bryan Still to 3-year contract. Waived T Tim Camp.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

SPORTS

Charges May Be Sought In Senna Crash Death

Reuters

ROME — An Italian prosecutor has asked for the Formula One team manager Frank Williams to be tried for manslaughter in the death of the world champion driver Ayrton Senna, a source close to the investigation said Wednesday.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Maurizio Passarini, a public prosecutor, was also seeking trial on the same charge for the technical manager Patrick Head, six other Williams team officials and two senior officials of the Imola race track, where Senna was killed in 1994 during the San Marino Grand Prix.

A judicial official in Bologna, where Passarini is based, stressed that no charges had so far been brought, a decision that rests with an examining magistrate.

Passarini submitted his conclusions to the examining magistrate, who must now decide whether to bring formal charges and order a trial.

"The prosecutor has asked for both Williams and Head to be indicted," the source told Reuters.

The request was expected to be considered around July 20, the source added.

The manslaughter charge, if allowed to proceed, carries a maximum prison sentence of seven years.

Judicial officials in Bologna confirmed that Passarini had completed investigations and submitted his report to the examining magistrate but declined to discuss the contents.

The Williams team's Italian lawyer, Roberto Causo, was not immediately available for comment.

He said last year that his clients should not fear imprisonment. "The risk of their being sent to jail over this is nonexistent," he said at the time.

Senna, a Brazilian, suffered fatal head injuries when his Williams car smashed into a wall on Imola's Tamburello curve during the San Marino Grand Prix on May 1, 1994.

The source said Passarini's recommendations were based in part on an expert report into the accident, which concluded that the steering column on Senna's car had been modified for the race and snapped as Senna went into the curve.

The Williams team has argued that the column was intact until the moment of impact.

Enrico Lorenzini, a professor of engineering at Bologna University who led the study, said he believed that the steering column had been poorly welded when it was modified. "They had added a piece of iron," Lorenzini said.

Senna, three-time world champion, died a day after the Austrian Roland Ratzenberger, who drove for the Simtek team, was killed on the same track in a crash during the final practice. Five people were investigated in connection with Ratzenberger's death, but the Italian media said Passarini had recommended that their cases be dropped.

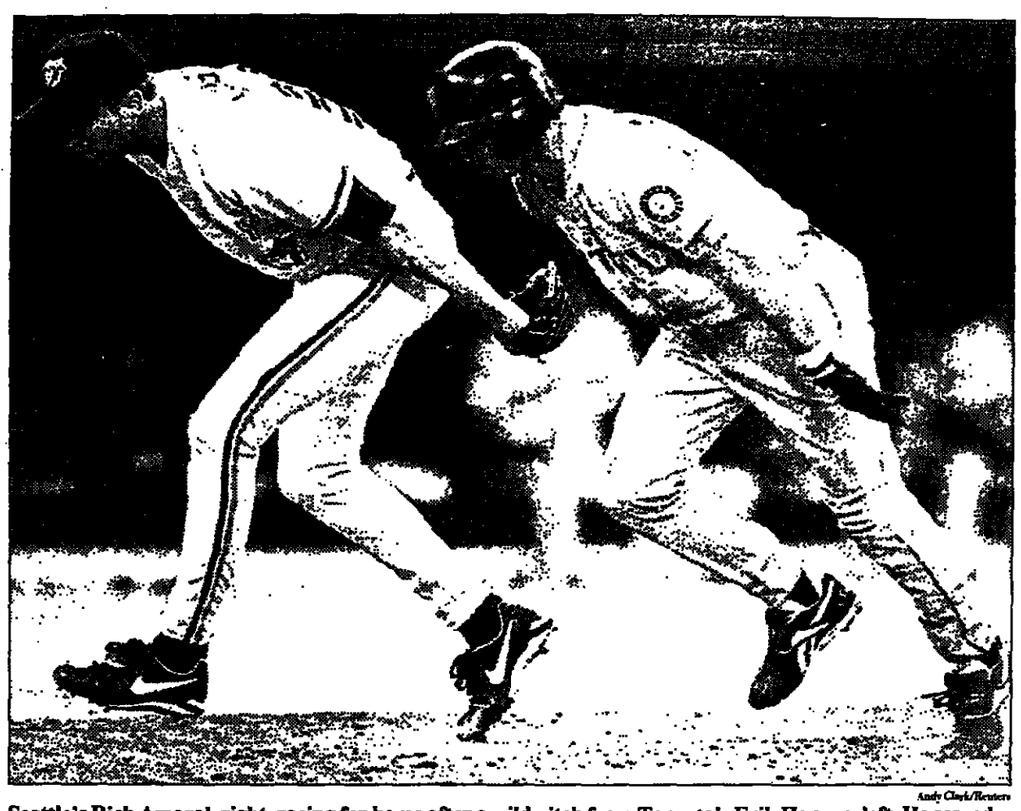
■ Further Safety Measures

FIA, which governs international auto racing, has taken steps to see that there is no repeat of the situation in which thousands of fans left the grandstands and invaded the race track on the last lap of this year's San Marino Grand Prix at Imola, Italy.

A fine of $1 million was levied against the San Marino organizers, although all but $250,000 of it will be suspended if there is no similar incident in the future.

Organizers also must present a detailed plan showing how similar situations can be avoided in order for their event to be placed on next year's Formula One schedule.

Race organizers for the recent Canadian Grand Prix spent a reported $1 million on additional fencing and security for this year's race after fans took to the track following the 1995 race. This year's event went off without incident.



Andy Clark/Reuters

Seattle's Rich Amaral, right, racing for home after a wild pitch from Toronto's Erik Hanson, left. He scored.

Reds Win 2 and Climb Out of Cellar

The Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds are no longer a last-place team.

They took a small step in the National League Central standings by sweeping Philadelphia in a doubleheader in Cincinnati on Tuesday. Dave Burba and Kevin Jarvis extended a streak of solid starting performances by the Reds in 9-1 and 3-1 victories.

With that, the defending division champions moved out of the basement for the first time June 2. They're on their best roll in six weeks, winning seven of nine.

The Phillies are going in the opposite direction fast. They've lost 10 of 12 overall to overtake the Reds for worst record in the National League at 31-44.

The Phillies' offense remained dormant in both games. Philadelphia scored just two runs — one earned — on 16 hits in the three-game series.

NL Roundup

Cubs 2, Dodgers 0 Steve Trachsel pitched a six-hitter to outduel Hideo Nomo. and Chicago won at Los Angeles.

Trachsel lowered his ERA to 2.15, second in the majors, behind Florida's Kevin Brown, and pitched a shutout for only the second time in 68 major-league starts. The right-hander also singled in one of the Cubs' runs.

Astros 9, Padres 4 Sean Berry hit his second grand slam in 10 games, and Derek Bell and Orlando Miller also homered for Houston at San Diego.

Berry homered off Doug Bochtler with one out in the eighth inning for his third career grand slam. He also hit a grand slam June 13 at San Francisco.

Braves 4, Cardinals 3 In Atlanta, Marquis Grissom and Chipper Jones homered, and Jason Schmidt earned his first victory in two and a half months.

Grissom hit Todd Stottlemyre's second pitch over the left-field fence for his ninth homer of the season, giving the Braves their seventh victory in eight games. The Braves added three more runs off Stottlemyre in the fourth, aided by his throwing error, for a 4-0 lead.

Marlins 5, Giants 4 Florida handed San Francisco its fifth straight loss when Charles Johnson singled home the winning run with one out in the bottom of the 10th.

Expos 8, Pirates 2 Darrin Fletcher went 4-for-4 and drove in four runs for Montreal. Fletcher hit a two-run double off Zane Smith to highlight a five-run first inning. He added a solo homer off reliever Ramon Morel in the sixth and an RBI double in the seventh against Dan Miceli.

Mets 3, Rockies 2 Right fielder Dante Bichette overran Todd Hundley's routine fly ball, turning it into an RBI single that helped New York beat Colorado.

Will Boston Win Any From Tribe?

The Associated Press

Roger Clemens is the last hope for the Red Sox.

Never before in franchise history has Boston been swept in a season series, but that's what would happen Wednesday night unless it beat the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park.

The Indians defeated Boston for the 14th straight time — including 11 in a row this year — behind Orel Hershiser, 4-0, Tuesday night in Boston.

"I don't think there's any way to explain it," Cleveland manager Mike Hargrove said. "These things happen. I think you just ride them out the best you can when they happen to you, and enjoy them when they happen for you."

The streak started last year with the Indians' three-game sweep of Boston in the American League playoffs.

"It's already been a disaster against Cleveland," Boston manager Kevin Kennedy said. "It's important to win just from the standpoint of winning. It doesn't matter who we're playing."

The Red Sox lost 17 consecutive regular-season games to Minnesota in 1965-66. The major league mark for consecutive victories by one team over another is 23, set by Baltimore against Kansas City in 1969-70.

Hershiser shut out the Red Sox for seven innings. He won his fourth straight decision, including a victory over Boston last week, and lowered his ERA to 0.66 in that span.

Twins 6, Yankees 1; Yankees 6, Twins 2 Bernie Williams homered in both games at the Metrodome. He connected for the Yankees' only run in the opener, then went 3-for-5 in the second game. His RBI double in the fifth gave New York a 4-2 lead.

Marty Cordova extended his hitting streak to 20 with hits in both games for Minnesota.

Ramiro Mendoza and Brian Boehringer became the first Yankees rookies to start both games of a doubleheader since Dave Eiland and Clay Parker in 1989.

Rangers 5, Orioles 2 Ivan Rodriguez hit two home runs, and Texas beat Baltimore for the ninth time in 12 games.

Brady Anderson hit his 26th homer, the most in the majors, for the Orioles. He has homered eight times against the Rangers, one away from their single-season record for an opponent, set by Reggie Jackson in 1974.

Blue Jays 8, Mariners 7 Jacob Brumfield hit a two-run homer with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning. Brumfield was hitless in four at-bats when he connected after Norm Charlton walked Tomas Perez.

Blue Jays starter Erik Hanson did not get a decision for the first time in 17 games this season. Tim Crabtree wound up with the victory.

White Sox 3, Angels 2 Kevin Tapani pitched well for eight innings, and Chicago won at home.

Frank Thomas hit three singles for the White Sox, drove in one run and scored one.

Brewers 5, Royals 3 Greg Vaughn homered for the seventh time this season against the Royals, and Milwaukee improved to 5-0 at Kansas City.

Vaughn's 22d home run landed in the left-field water fountains. It gave the Brewers homers in 14 straight games.

Lots of Choices Make Things Very Hard to Predict

New York Times Service

NBA Draft/ **Clifton Brown**

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — They are young. They are restless. But on Wednesday night, a group of talented underclassmen would finally be drafted and learn their destinations.

Dominated by 36 early-entry candidates, the most unpredictable National Basketball Association draft in recent years was about to unfold at the Continental Arena. The top seven picks were expected to be underclassmen. Meanwhile, trade rumors have circulated for several days, and why not? Vancouver has discussed trading the No. 3 pick, and Milwaukee (No. 4) and Minnesota (No. 5) may also be willing to make deals.

All the uncertainty had left even top prospects like Allen Iverson, Marcus Camby and Stephon Marbury in limbo. Those three were expected to be among the top five players chosen. But none of them could breathe easy until all the picks and trades are announced.

Ask Iverson, who attended a news conference at the arena on Tuesday with many of the players expected to be lottery picks.

"I feel anything is possible," said Iverson, the explosive point guard from Georgetown, who was expected to be taken No. 1 by the Philadelphia 76ers. "I'm not going to be that comfortable. It would be an honor for me to go No. 1. But if I go somewhere else, that team will still be getting the same player. I would still play every game like it's my last."

The Sixers, who need a point guard, were almost certain to draft Iverson or Marbury, but it is an interesting choice. Iverson is older, quicker, a better scorer and a better defender. Marbury is bigger and stronger, with better court vision.

Iverson, who declared for the draft after his sophomore season at Georgetown, refused to work out for any team but Philadelphia. Confidence is not something that Iverson lacks.

"It's important to me to be drafted No. 1 because I feel I'm the best player in the draft," he said. "I don't think there's any player in the draft who should think that another player is better than them. I think it would an honor for me to be No. 1, but if not, life goes on."

Toronto has options with the No. 2 pick. With Damon Stoudamire, last season's Rookie of the Year, the Raptors do not need a point guard. So Toronto was expected to take either Camby of UMass or Shareef Abdur-Rahim, the 6-foot-10-inch (2.1-meter) forward from California. But Toronto could also deal the draft pick.

Abdur-Rahim added suspense to the draft when he decided to turn pro after saying last month that he would stay in school. Abdur-Rahim was almost certainly a top-five pick, and his presence forced other lottery picks to slide down.

Vancouver may have the toughest decision of any lottery team at No. 3. Do the Grizzlies take Abdur-Rahim or Camby? Do they take Marbury, even though he does not want to play in Vancouver?

"I don't have anything against the city of Vancouver, but it's too far," said Marbury, who attended Lincoln High School in Brooklyn, New York, and entered the draft after one season at Georgia Tech. "I'm a mama's boy from Coney Island. It will be hard for her to commute back and forth."

Minnesota wants Marbury, but he will be gone by No. 5, so the Timberwolves have discussed trading either Doug West or Isaiah Rider, hoping to move higher in the draft.

"There could be a lot of movement with the top eight picks," said David Falk, the lawyer who represents six rookies, including Iverson. "In my 22 years, this draft is one of the hardest to predict."

Want other trade rumors? The Los Angeles Lakers want Marbury, and they may offer center Vlade Divac to Milwaukee, hoping to acquire the No. 4 pick. Phoenix is also in pursuit of Marbury, and the Suns may offer Wesley Person and Wayman Tisdale to Vancouver for the No. 3 pick.

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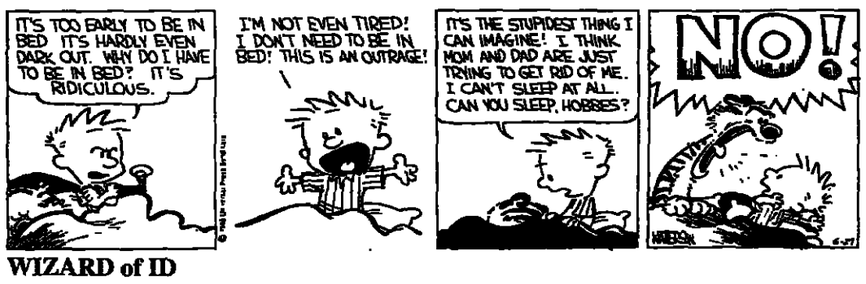
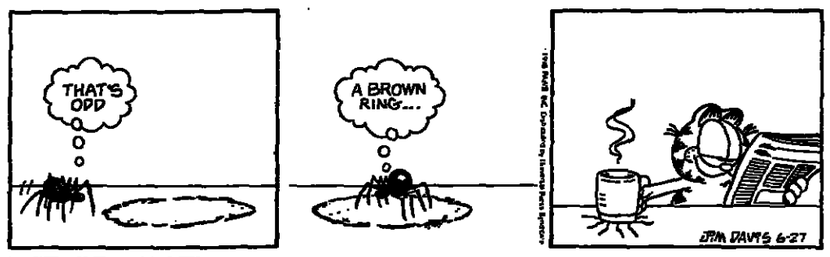
PEANUTS

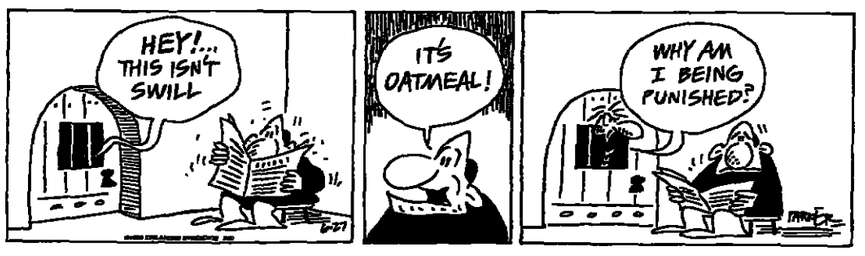
CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SENWY
TYRID
VASHIL
ORREBB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TYPED TWINE SCHOOL MASCOT
Answer: What the miser who hit high "C's" got — LOTS OF "C" NOTES

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE

Inside the sun

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

ART BUCHWALD

Secondary Smoking

WASHINGTON — The Philip Morris tobacco company has just made America an offer it cannot refuse.

In exchange for controlling its advertising to teenagers, the company wants the Food and Drug Administration to get out of the cigarette-regulatory business.

Buchwald

Philip Morris is not the only one anxious to make a deal with the government. The Charlie Choke Cigarette Company also has offered to get in the picture.

Charlie Choke's spokesperson, Rufus Dare, has just announced that the Choke Company is willing to cut down on children breathing "secondary smoke."

□

"We are concerned about secondary smoke affecting our youth," Dare said. "So Choke proposes that no one under 18 years of age be permitted to inhale."

"How do you intend to enforce that?" Rufus was asked.

"No teenagers will be permitted to inhale from another person's cigarette without photo identification."

"But secondary smoke is everywhere," a reporter protested.

□

"The Choke Company is aware of that. We intend to have laws passed that children cannot play near bars, boxing stadiums or sit in the smoking part of a restaurant. If they are caught doing so, they will be subject to a one-year jail term and a $10,000 fine."

"You're even tougher than Philip Morris. Do you plan to withhold Choke advertising from magazines?"

"Yes, we do. Our mascot, the laughing dragon who smokes two cigarettes at a time, will no longer be featured in ads in Playboy and Penthouse. Those two publications are the ones that most teenage inhalers read. We also intend to stop sponsoring the Soap Box Derby. We want the country to know that, while for adults inhaling secondary smoke is a pleasurable experience, young people could easily become addicted without being aware of it."

"In exchange for your proposal, what does the Choke Company want?"

"We want the complete shutdown of the National Institutes of Health, the immediate indictment of the Surgeon General as a war criminal and a full pardon for the Marlboro Man."

"That sounds reasonable."

"If the tobacco companies can't prevent young people from inhaling secondary smoke, who can?"

Arson at Venice Opera?

Reuters

VENICE — Investigators suspect a fire that destroyed Venice's historic La Fenice opera house may have been caused by arson, according to Italian media.

Investigators were considering arson after experts who studied the charred remains of the 200-year-old theater discovered several fires had broken out inside.

The fire gutted the building on Jan. 29 and was initially believed to have resulted from electrical short circuits.

Food for Thought: New German National Dish

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

Nicolas Ascui/IHT

BERLIN — Forget bratwurst, pigs' knuckles, sauerkraut and even pickled sow's stomach. The new German national dish is doner kebab, an overstuffed sandwich that arrived here with Turkish immigrants and has exploded in popularity from the windswept Baltic coast to the verdant hills of Bavaria.

There are more than 10,000 doner stands across Germany, with new ones opening each week. Last year Germans ate an average of 10 doners each, fueling a $3 billion industry that employs an estimated 70,000 people.

On any given day, Germany's doner vendors take in more money than all of the country's McDonald's and Burger King outlets combined. Experts say the boom is far from cresting. Perhaps no other industry in Germany is looking forward to such rapid expansion over the next decade or two.

Every day, more than 100 factories across the country produce 300 tons of the specially spiced and shaped cuts of beef and veal that are the heart of the doner kebab. The biggest and most modern of the factories opened two months ago in Berlin. It is the first to be built according to rigorous European Union standards of health and safety, and thus the only one from which meat may be exported to all 15 member states.

"The doner is on the verge of a worldwide boom," said Ali Bulbul, a manager of the new factory. "We are getting inquiries from all over Europe, but the prospects go much further than that, to Central Asia and even China. Our goal is to be the Christopher Columbus of doner."

These great dreams are based on a sandwich that was all but unknown in Germany as recently as 20 years ago. But during the worldwide recession of the mid-1970s, German factories started laying off Turkish laborers who had come as "guest workers." Desperate for employment, some started selling doner kebabs from street-corner stands.

In the late 1970s, stands opened in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich and other big cities. In the '80s, the web spread to university towns like Tübingen and Freiburg. The greatest boom came in the early '90s, when vendors pushed eastward and introduced the delicacy to millions who had suffered from doner deprivation during decades of Communist dictatorship.

Today the frontiers are in villages and hamlets that have thus far managed to resist the surging trend. In the Hessian town of Bad Soden, for example, where not a single Turk is known to live, a longtime resident said recently that she had never heard of doner kebab. Almost as she spoke, however, a doner stand was opening in the town center.

Although doners are available in some Turkish restaurants, most are sold from small stands that cater to takeout customers. Many stands are jammed at lunchtime and then do more modest business until closing, which is usually late in the evening.

"Doner kebab" translates literally from Turkish as "turned meat." The meat is slowly roasted on a vertical spit, then sliced off and stuffed into a triangular piece of toasted pita bread with lettuce, tomatoes, onions, garlic sauce and whatever else the vendor chooses to include. It makes a hearty meal and sells for about $3.

Versions of the doner are known outside Germany, but Turks scoff at them. They say that the meat used in gyros, for example, which are sold in some American cities, is not only sliced too thick but often made from pork, which disqualifies it as a legitimate expression of Turkish culture.

In Turkey itself, there is such a wide variety of cuisine that the doner has not been finely developed. While it is available in Turkish cities, it has never become the obsession there that it is here.

Germany is not known as a fad-oriented country, and the speed with which the doner kebab has spread throughout the land has fueled much reflection. The playwright Gaby Sikorski has written a highly successful satire called "The Last Doner," which begins with the German parliament banning the food in 1999 on the ground that too many Germans are becoming addicted to it. The decision leads to "doner riots" and the emergence of a criminal underground to supply a desperate population.

"My first doner was an experience I will never forget," Sikorski recalled. "It was on a hot summer day, although of course it may also have been a chilly autumn evening. Anyway, a tomato slice fell onto my new blouse. I was able to throw away the blouse, but my love for doner has remained constant to this day, even though the tomatoes still fall out."

Some doner enthusiasts express their affection in almost erotic terms. "I love you, I honor you, I devour you," the actress Iris Wegner rhapsodized. "What remains is a trace of your scent on my clothing."

One of Berlin's most respected social scientists, Eberhard Seidel-Pielen, recently published a study called "How Doner Came to the Germans." Sitting under paintings of the Bosporus at Hasir, a Turkish restaurant where he considers the doner to be especially good, Seidel-Pielen explained the social implications of the recent boom.

"For many Germans, the doner was their first contact with foreign culture," he said. "Turks who sell doners gave them their first chance to see foreigners in a role other than refugees or asylum-seekers.

"This is especially true in the former East Germany. Take a town like Hoyerswerda, where there were terrible racist riots a few years ago. Now there are 15 doner stands there, and you don't hear anything about attacks on foreigners. There is a connection. The doner has definitely helped calm Germany down. It has changed the face of the nation."

PEOPLE

Monika Hezizi/The Associated Press

WHAT A GAS — Michael Balzany of the Red Hot Chili Peppers in Budapest.

SINGER **La Toya Jackson** is suing **Jack Gordon**, her estranged manager-husband, claiming he beat her to get her to pose nude. **Michael Jackson**'s sister is seeking as much as $20 million, her lawyer said. Jackson, who has appeared nude in Playboy magazines and videos, claims she was hospitalized after a 1993 attack. "The idea was that she was beaten until she posed, which makes it gender- and sexually oriented," the lawyer said. She also claims Gordon beat her for refusing to start up a phone-sex line and perform at topless clubs.

□

Robert Pilatus, half of the former lip-synching pop duo **Milli Vanilli**, was spared a jail sentence after walking out of a drug rehab center without permission. He could have gotten four years in prison after disappearing from the center, where he was completing a sentence for assaulting a woman, but **Judge Michael Mink** took pity on Pilatus, 31, because he immediately checked into another center and tested clean for drugs. Pilatus and **Fabrice Morvan** were stripped of the best new artist Grammy Award in 1990 after it was learned that they never sang a note on a best-selling recording.

□

Eric Idle, 53, and the rest of the funny men of **Monty Python** are reconvening on the global superhighway on a Web site called PythOnline. "We're trying to get the misinformation highway going so we can just mess around and be funny and stupid and daft," he said in the latest issue of People magazine.

□

Meredith Monk, a multimedia artist who is a choreographer, dancer, composer, singer and film maker, received the 1996 Samuel H. Scripps/American Dance Festival Award on the campus of Duke University. The award of $25,000 was established by the philanthropist in 1981 to honor sustained achievement in modern dance. In some of Monk's more unusual productions of the past, dancers were once placed inside boxes in the lobby of the theater and in another a cast included eight horses and 25 motorcycles.

□

The artist formerly known as **Prince** and wife **Mayte** are preparing for their first child by planning to record eight children's songs to celebrate the birth, expected in November. Prince married Mayte, his backup dancer, on Valentine's Day in Minneapolis.

□

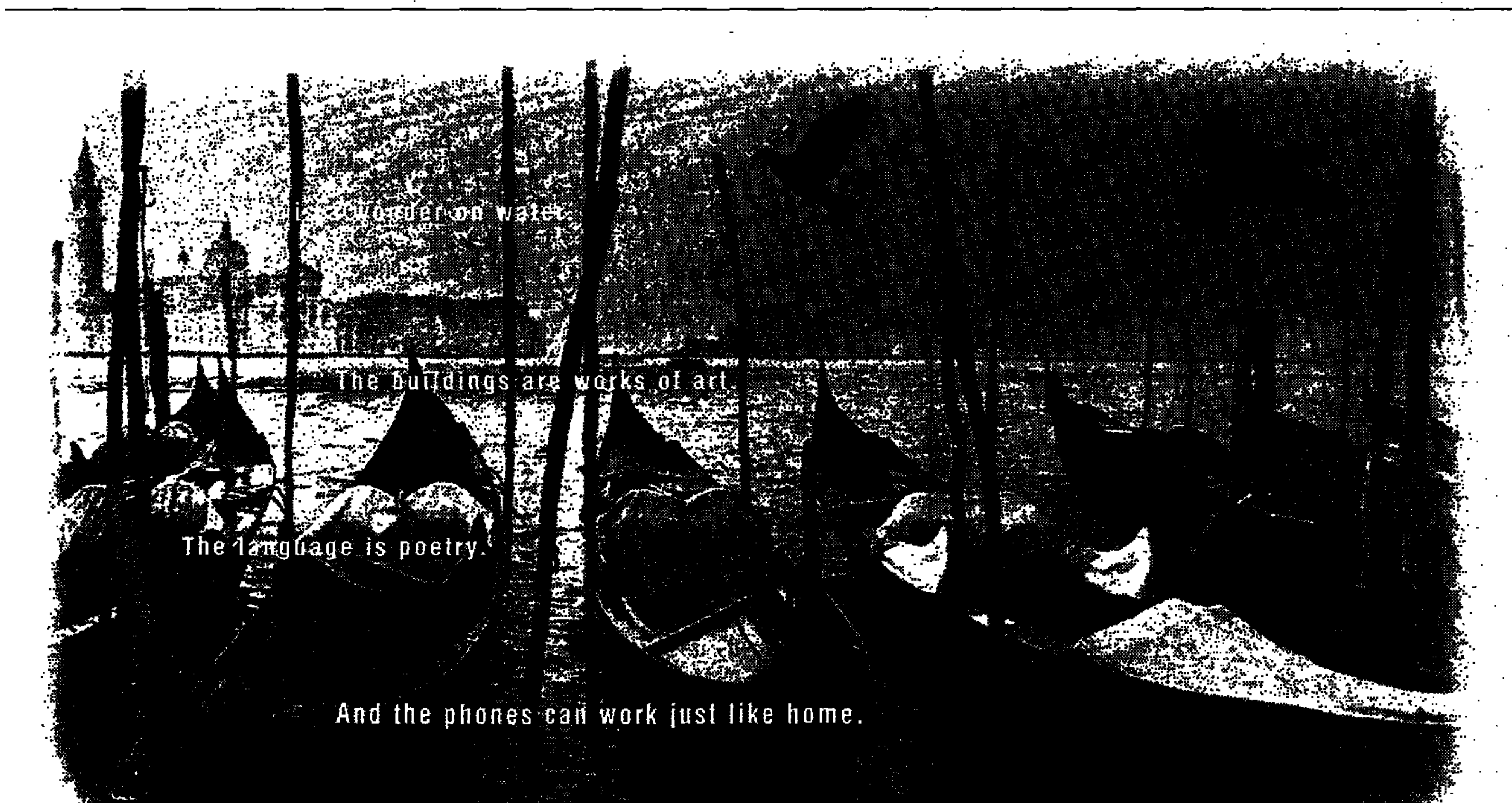
Auction buyers paid big bucks for **John Lennon's** drawings, **Audrey Hepburn's** tiara and **Nicholas Cage's** hypodermic needle from the movie "The Rock." But the surprise was the success of stained celebrity undershirts and other offbeat movie memorabilia. At a Christie's auction, a pair of white hospital pants and an undershirt with simulated blood stains that **Linda Hamilton** wore in "The Terminator" went for $3,680, double the minimum of $1,500, while an undershirt with simulated blood and dirt stains that **Bruce Willis** wore in "Die Hard With A Vengeance" sold for $632. The "Flintmobile," built for the 1994 **Flintstones** movie and expected to sell for $40,000, failed to sell.

□

The marketing department of the U.S. Postal Service has bought two full-page ads in the gay and lesbian magazine Out to promote its stamps of two major icons of gay culture, **Marilyn Monroe** and **James Dean**.

□

Billy Dee Williams is suing his former girlfriend, claiming she took $35,000 worth of his belongings the day after he allegedly attacked her. The lawsuit claims that on Jan. 31 **Patricia Von Heitman** took Williams's bed, his $14,000 cookie jar collection, a $8,000 grand piano and other items. Williams's trial on charges of misdemeanor spousal battery and dissuading a witness is pending.



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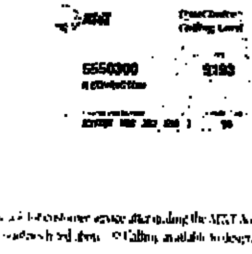

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